FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 2, 1855. [NO. 1974.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Czar's Death Confirmed—Progress of the War—Decline of Breadstuffs, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Steamer Atlantic arrived this morning.

The news of the death of the Emperor of Russia is confirmed by this arrival. Alexander II ascended the throne quietly, but has issued a manifesto stating that he will adhere to the policy of his father, the late Emperor. Constantine and the other brothers and officers have taken oaths of allegiance.

Alexander has confirmed the Diplomatist Gortschakoff's previous instructions to negotiate, and the first preliminary Conference has been held at Vienna.

Nicholas had recalled Menschikoff and appointed General Gortschakoff to the chief command of the army, Gen. Ostensacken to the second in command, and Gen. Luders to the command of the army in Bessarabia.

Alexander had appointed Gen. Rudiger Minister of War.

The first meeting of the plenipotentiaries took place at Vienna on the 6th inst. Their debates had for its object the fixing of the precise meaning of the third of the quadruple points. The Russian representatives were not present. Further conferences would be held without delay.

From the Crimea.—The Allies have ordered their Generals to press forward hostilities with vigor.

There had been much fighting in the Crimea. A redoubt skillfully erected by the Russians, was stormed by the French during the night, and several hundred were killed. There was a strong rumor that the Grand Duke Michael was wounded, and had since died at Sebastopol.

Balaklava was threatened by a large force of Russians.

France and England.—A speck of disagreement had arisen between Napoleon and the English Government. Napoleon said the armies should not co-operate, if Mr. Roebuck's committee of inquiry proceeded with their investigations. Lord Clarendon went express to Boulogne, and made such explanations as sufficed to arrange the difficulty. Meantime the committee goes on with the investigations, but it is thought Parliament will shortly be dissolved.

Serious difficulties have arisen at Lyons.

Further Particulars of the Czar's Death.—The Czar expired shortly after noon on Friday March 2d. His disease was atrophy of the lungs, and he was sick only a few days. His last words to the Empress were, "tell Federick, King of Prussia, to continue attached to Russia as he has hitherto been, and never to forget his Father's words."

It is said that a few days before the Czar's death he succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two eldest sons, Alexander and Constantine.

How the News was received in London.—The news of the Czar's death was received in England with demonstrations of joy. At several of the theatres the managers came before the curtain and announced the fact, which was received by the audience with tremendous cheering.

How received on the Continent.—At Berlin, upon the reception of the news, the Court went into mourning, and orders were issued requiring the whole Prussian army to wear symbols of mourning for four weeks.

At Vienna, the news caused a good deal of agitation. The Emperor of Austria, in his orders, acknowledges the services rendered Austria by the Czar, in the time of her trials with the Hungarian rebellion, and he directs that the Nicholas Regiment of Cuivatsiers, shall always preserve that name as a souvenir in the Austrian Army.

In Paris the police arrested some ballad singers who were chanting verses disrespectful to the dead Emperor.

The Russian Ambassadors at the different courts announce the succession of Alexander II, and a synopsis of his manifesto, received by telegraph, via Konigsburg, makes him declare that the welfare of his Empire is his only object,—that he will endeavor to maintain Russia in the highest position of power and glory, and his grand aim will be to accomplish the incessant wishes and views of his predecessor. In all these purposes he hopes to have the zealous co-operation of his subjects.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.

Commercial Intelligence.—Brown & Shipley report Cotton as having begun active, but fell off and closed tame, at barely an advance of 1-8d.

Trade in Manchester has somewhat improved.

Breadstuffs.—The market for Breadstuffs is dull at a decline of 2d in wheat, 1s in flour and 1s in corn.

Baring's London Circular reports business generally fair. Iron quiet. American stocks quiet, unchanged, and money easier.

A Snake Story.—In Albany, a snake fancier gave a live mouse to an eight feet animal. His snakeship toyed with the mouse, then swallowed him whole, and coiled up to digest him at leisure. But Mr. Mouse wouldn't give it up so. He got down most to the tail, and ate out! Snake swallowed him again, and mouse ate out again, and so they kept it a going till the process of swallowing and eating out had been performed 17 times! when both parties gave out and died. It was a drawn battle,—both conquered, both died. It is a great story, but the Albany papers give names and all the details.

A Business Man.—A commercial gentleman recently arrived at Niagara Falls just before midnight. He immediately bought a globe lantern, crossed to Goat Island, examined the cataract, and in thirty-seven minutes had finished up the great American wonder, and was once more on his way to Albany.

Love and Poetry.—Without the one we should have but little of the other. Witness the following emanation from a young sprout, in whose bosom the lovely fire has just been kindled:

"Love is a fire that burns and sparkles
In men as naturally as in charcoals."

Blanks for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1855.

FROM EUROPE.—The Atlantic's news came to hand this morning, and we copy it entire as telegraphed.

It seems that the new Emperor of Russia has pledged himself to the policy of his father. This we take to be an unmeaning declaration—a mere matter of course; and that if Alexander be inclined to peace, as is believed, he will find abundance of pretexts to reconcile his declaration with his pacific policy. A despatch to the Baltimore Patriot, from its N. Y. correspondent, who had examined the papers and letters by the steamer, says that "the general tenor of the news is decidedly pacific, and it is thought that peace will be restored before long."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Eighteen States have chosen members of the next House of Representatives with this result: Whigs, Know Nothings and opposition Locos 123; Locos 28. The remaining States elect only 83 members. So that the Administration will be in a large miuority in the next House—its supporters probably not numbering 60.

ALMOST ANOTHER GREYTOWN.—Our consul at Dominica has been attempting to play the Greytown tragedy. The Legislature rejected a treaty which he had negotiated with the Government; whereupon he gave them 48 hours to change their determination or take the consequences in the shape of a bombardment from a U. S. Cruiser in the harbor!

The Commander of the vessel, however, declined to be used for any such disgraceful purpose, and got his ship under way and put to sea.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS.—In a late No. of the North British Review, we find some interesting facts collected from the last Census returns of the United Kingdom.

It appears that 106 men under the age of 35 are married to women between 60 and 70 years of age. 144 men about 40 years of age have wives of 80; and 2 men 20 years of age have wives 80 years of age. This, the Review thinks, is something very like a violation of the ecclesiastical prohibition, "a man may not marry his grandmother."

It is stated as a painful fact, and in truth it is deeply so, that of women in the prime of life, *i. e.*, between 20 and 40 years of age, 41 in every 100 in England, and 48 in every 100 in Scotland, are spinsters. The whole number of women between 20 and 40 is 2,856,898; of whom only 1,608,216 are married, and 1,248,182 are living in a state of celibacy.

Two causes are assigned for this deplorable state of things. The first, that it has been extremely difficult for the working classes to earn a sufficiency for the expenses of a family. The second, that the luxurious living common all over the world among the wealthier classes, deters many of them, even when possessed of considerable means, from embarking in matrimony, and attempting either to keep up a style beyond their means, or to accommodate their style to their means. It has been with many a matter of wisdom, and often of conscience, to postpone matrimony till a provision for a family had been secured; and when that period at length arrived, (if ever,) the habits and tastes of solitary and unaccommodating life were irrevocably formed.

As to the laboring classes, the Review says that their labor is now so much more in demand, and is so much better paid, than a few years ago, that few men now *need* to remain unmarried after the age of 30. Of the higher born, it says, many possess "an income amply sufficient for the support of a wife and family, but will not believe it to be so. Their ideas of the style and comfort in which it is necessary to live, are formed on a conventional and unreasonable standard. They will not condescend to the fancied indignities, or they cannot endure the trivial privations, of economy,—they will not ask the woman of their choice to share with them any home less luxurious than she has been accustomed to, and they condemn her to live without love rather than expose her to live without a carriage. God only knows how many noble creatures have their happiness sacrificed to this miserable blunder,—how many pine away existence in desolate and dreary singleness, amid luxuries on which they are not dependent, and splendor which confers no joy, who would thankfully have dwelt in the humblest cottage, and been contented with the simplest dress, and have blest the one and embellished the other, if only the men to whom they have given their hearts had possessed less false pride and more true faith in woman's love and sense and capacity of self-abnegation. A higher and more just conception of the materials which really make up the sum of human enjoyment,—a sounder estimate of the relative value of earthly possessions,—a more frequent habit of diving down through the conventional to the real, and a knowledge of how much refinement, how much comfort, how much serene content are compatible with the scantiest means, where there is sense and courage to face the fact and to control the fancy, —would in half a generation reduce the million and a quarter of spinsters we have spoken of to a few hundred thousands, and raise into the condition of honoured, happy wives, the vast majority of those "beautiful lay nuns," (as they have been called,) whose sad, unnatural, objectless existence, whose wasted powers of giving and receiving joy, it makes the heart bleed to witness."

How different is it in the United States! Here, the facilities for acquiring a respectable living exist so abundantly all over the land, that no laboring man fears to marry; and scarcely any even of those who are brought up in luxury hesitate long about it. Most people have faith, that in obeying the Divine injunction, the Divine blessing will follow.

WINTER.—The weather is very cold—plenty of ice—thermometer at 31° this morning at 8 o'clock. The fruit about here is doubtless killed. In the up country we are glad to learn that the blossoms are not open.

A DAY IN NEW YORK.—The Express of Monday reports the primary examination of three of those implicated in the Poole murder; of Councilman Kernigan, an accessory; a case of kidnapping by a black woman; two cases of women collecting money under false pretences; passing counterfeit money; arrest of a pickpocket; highway robbery and beating; dangerous assault by a man upon a boy; breaking up of a gambling hell; incendiarism; suicide; found drowned; run over and killed, &c., &c.

A good day's work of wickedness.

Yet, bad as it is, it has been much worse: for, says the Intelligencer's N. Y. Correspondent:

"You should visit New York, if for nothing else, to see the visible improvement, even to the eye of the stranger, in the appearance of the city under the present efficient administration of the new Mayor. The other improvements, which are *not* visible to the eye, are still more important and beneficial to the morals of the city and the comfort and security of the inhabitants."

LARGE SALE OF NEGROES.—175 Negroes, belonging to an estate, were sold at auction in New Orleans last week for $113,750—about $650 each. Terms, one-third cash, and a year's credit on the balance. A good sale, it is said, by the Delta, as the negroes were sold in families, and the pressure upon the money market there is still heavy, over 600,000 bales of cotton being kept from market by low water.

BRITISH RECRUITING.—It is said to be undoubtedly true that an office has been opened in New York to enroll such persons as may be willing to enter the British military service. The agent offers $30 as bounty and $8 per month after enlistment. The U. S. District Attorney has addressed a letter to the Marshal directing him to use all means to prevent it; and calling his attention to the neutrality act which declares such enlistment a "high misdemeanor."

A British recruiting office has been opened in Philadelphia also.

A Model Dun.—An editor "out West" thus talks to his *non*-paying subscribers and patrons. If his appeal does not bring the "*pewter*" we think he need never try again:

Friends, Patrons, Subscribers and Advertisers: Hear us for our debt, and get ready that you may pay; trust us we are in need, for you have been long trusted; acknowledge your indebtedness, and dive into your pockets, that you may promptly fork over. If there be any among you, one single patron that don't owe us somethin', then to him we say—step aside; consider yourself a gentleman. If the rest wish to know why we dun them, this is our answer: Not that we care about cash ourselves, but our creditors do. Would you rather that we go to jail, and you go free than you pay debts, and we all keep moving? As we agreed, we have worked for you; as we contracted we have furnished our paper to you; as we promised, we have waited upon you, but as you don't pay, we dun you! Here are agreements for job work; contracts for subscriptions; promises for long credits; and duns for deferred payment. Who is there so mean that he don't take a paper? If any he needn't speak—we don't mean him. Who is there so green that he don't advertise? If any, let him slide—he aint the chap either. Who is there so bad that he don't pay the printer? If any, let him shout—for he's the man we're after. His name is *Legion*, and he's been owing us for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight years—long enough to make us poor, and himself rich at our expense. If the above appeal to his conscience, don't awake him to a sense of justice, we shall have to try the law, and see what virtue there is in writs and constables."

A woman complained to Mayor Wood, of New York, that a neighbor annoyed her very much by scolding violently. The Mayor quietly remarked that he knew of no remedy for that evil but a surgical operation.

MARRIED,

In Chatham County, on the 22d inst., at the residence of William Headen, Esq., by the Rev. Mr. Yarbrough, Mr. ELI PENRY of Lexington, to Mrs. CATHARINE A. HEADEN.

DIED,

At Chapel Hill, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., SUSAN MEADE, the only surviving child of Samuel F. and Frances R. Phillips, aged 16 months.

On the 6th of Jan'y last, on board Brig Cardiff, on her passage to South America, Mr. FREDERICK E. METTS, a native of Lenoir county, N. C., and recently a resident of Wilmington, aged about 26 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line, March 28, Str. Flora McDonald and Boat N King, with goods for Lehman & Butner, New Market Foundry, J Newlin & Son, H M Lash & Co, Transou & Bro, Lehman, Butner & Lehman, Dillon, Johnson & Co, Gardner & Co, Jerrall & Albertson, G W Johnson & Co, R M Walker, E Boner, Johnson & Riche, G W Williams & Co, Lash & Moore, J Carver, A A McKethan, S Perry, J V & W Perry, D Blum, Tomlinson, English & Co, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, M Richwine, J M Worth & Co, Union Co, J M & W Roper, Richwine, Harrison & Co, Worth & Utley, W F Henderson, F L Gorrell, B J Houze, M W Jessup, D Beard, Edwards, Cockerham & Co, R Massey, J H Foust, A A F Sowell & Bro, S J Hinsdale, Moring, Creason, Cable & Co, J E Kerner, J Miller, J G & T B Lash, Crumpler, York & Hamlin, W R Smith, Murchison, Reid & Co, Barnhardt & Sullivan, Hall & Sackett, C N McAdoo, S S Arey, Starr & Williams, Earnhardt, Hix & Nooe, H Martin, B C Douthit, G Rose, J M & D Worth, W F Watson, Elkin Co, Winbourn & Witty, Baldwin & Robinson, C Lutterloh, W & Askew, Spear & Bryan, J Hussey, G W Harris, E H Banner, Watts, Tomlin & Co, J R & J Sloan, W S Gilmer.

Lutterloh's Line, March 27.—Str. Rowan, with goods for M W McNair & Son, W S Foukes, R Little, Col C Lutterloh, J P Covington, W Spence, Council & Ray, Womack & Johnson, W McIntyre, J Lum, Ray & Pearce, Bryant & Pritchett, B B Bulla, E J Hale & Son, Rev R S Ledbetter, J Ingold, Cedar Falls Co, W F Watts & Co, N Gibson, J R Bulla, S M Thomas, T J Johnson, Drake & Parker, J H Hall, B Rose, C T Haigh & Sons, A W Steel, H L Myrover, Stedman & Horne, W H Lutterloh, Hall & Bollinger, G McNeill, H & E J Lilly, T S Lutterloh, A J O'Hanlon, J H & J Martine, D & J McRae, Troy & Marsh, R Mitchell, J W Baker, T Covington, R Gray.

From the N. Y. Commercial.

THE TRICKS OF TRADE EXPOSED.

P. T. Barnum, Esq., of Museum and other celebrity, did a good deal by the publication of his autobiography—itself the most transparent trick of all—to expose the tricks of a certain class of speculators and unfortunately did much also to encourage, on the part of young men with not over correct and settled principles, a resort to trickery and deceit rather than to honest labor for the acquisition of competence and wealth. Perhaps never was autobiography given to the world, the lessons of which were more pernicious, or the confessions more derogatory, and in this two-fold account every upright and sensible man must regret its publication. But with all the mischief it is calculated to do, it must also in some degree have the effect of opening the eyes of the dear public to the impositions practised upon it, and of making such dishonorable practices somewhat less profitable. Another volume has just appeared,* which is adapted to the popular necessity in this respect; for that the people need telling how egregiously they are occasionally *humbugged*, is too apparent to be denied.

Many of our readers were, we suspect, afflicted with the disease so graphically described by Mr. Burnham during its prevalence some two or three years ago. Beyond all question the "hen fever" was a contagious epidemic. Which of us indeed entirely escaped the disorder? To this day too, many retain the seeds of complaint, the dormant symptoms of which awake into new life at the very mention of Shanghais, Bramah-Pootras, Chittagongs, Cochin Chinas, Black Spanish, Dorkings, and other multitudinous varieties of feathered bipeds. "Gray Shanghaes" are even still almost as powerful stimulants of the disorder as they were eighteen months ago. Indeed —and the reader may still regard it as a symptom of the still uncured disorder—we are disposed to think that in spite of the excesses to which the fever carried the majority of those afflicted with it, the epidemic has not been without its benefit to the country. The stock of domestic poultry has undoubtedly been improved, and though much money and time have been very foolishly expended upon fancy stock, a taste for an agreeable, salutary, and, properly managed, profitable employment of leisure time has been created, from which beneficial results will flow.

We cannot pretend to follow Mr. Geo. P. Burnham through all the exposures he volunteers respecting the hen trade,—"henology," as he scientifically styles it. Yet we do not deny ourselves this piece of amusement from any delicacy towards the author. He has no such feeling for himself, and could not appreciate it in others. We are not sure that in this particular—or in any kindred respect—he is second to the owner of the Museum and Iranistan. He laughs broadly at his dupes, now that he has "feathered his nest" at their expense, and unblushingly avows his participation in the grossest frauds. The lesson of his book is as iniquitous, and injurious to the public morals, as that of the famed "Autobiography." We cannot understand how a man can thus publicly proclaim and glory in such admissions as Mr. Burnham makes and chuckles over. Had the means for accumulating wealth, which he resorted to, been unsuccessful, we know that the confession of them would not have been ventured upon; or ventured upon would have been very loudly and justly denounced; and we cannot comprehend why, on any sound principle of morals, roguery is the less contemptible and dishonorable because it is successful.

But it is right that the public should know that such men "are about," ready to prey upon their simplicity, and to cheat them out of their money during their temporary delirium. Perhaps a beneficent Providence ordains that these practisers upon public credulity, blunted to all sense of shame and impelled by a morbid desire for notoriety, should ever and anon make such confessions in order to counteract the evil and the wrong that they do; it being a just rule that if they acquire wealth at the expense of the foolish, they shall in return teach wisdom to the inexperienced. Some other epidemic—some other popular madness or delusion—may hereafter sweep over the land, and then Mr. Burnham's confessions may possibly serve, to some extent, as an antidote to the evil. The following confessions we should suppose, for instance, will check confidence in the proceedings of certain societies, however much discredit they may at the same time reflect upon the man who makes them: Mr. B. says that the committee for awarding premiums at the first fowl exhibition at Boston, in October, 1850, *consisted of himself alone.* He also wrote the report of the exhibition, which of course was a laudation of his own fowls, and a list of first premiums awarded to them. The amount of cash receipts was also set down at $500 less than it actually was. So with the report of the second exhibition, and of others.

The fever increased, and the reports of societies, with the awards of premiums, all Mr. Burnham's own work, brought him innumerable orders for his "*pure*-bred Cochin China fowls," and he obtained for them almost incredible prices. Now observe how he treated his customers. We follow his italics and quotation marks, as they are important to his meaning:

"I had already fixed *my* price for the eggs that were to be dropped by my "extraordinary and superb" Cochin China fowls. * * * I had the *best* fowls in this world or any other. * * I charged *twelve* dollars a dozen for my eggs, and never winked at it. * * * During the Summer of 1850 I had dozens of full grown men—gentlemen—but enthusiastic hen-fanciers, who came to my residence for Cochin China eggs, at one dollar each, and who, upon being informed that I had not one in the house, would quietly sit down in my parlor, and wait two, three or four hours at a time, *for the hens to lay them a few.* * * * * I always had "*better* ones."—That was the kind I always kept behind. * * I rarely sent away those better ones until they cried for them. I always had a great *many* of the "best" ones too. * * * I looked about the several apartments in the Museum, (at the National Poultry Show, at the American Museum,) and satisfied myself who had the best fowls there, quickly. As it happened, they were not inside *my* cages, by a long mark. * * There were not a few choice birds scattered around the rooms, under the benches or in far off corners, which my eye fell upon, and which my agent subsequently purchased at very modest prices, and which found their way somehow into my coops. "The people" now stared with more earnestness than ever. By the evening of the second day my "pure-bred" stock *did* look remarkably well. And when the "committee" came round I found myself the recipient of several of the leading premiums for my "magnificent," "superb," and "extraordinary" contributions again. And now commenced the fun once more in earnest. Everything I sent to New York was quickly bought up at enormous prices. Fifty, eighty, a hundred and twenty-five dollars were willingly paid," &c.

We might multiply largely these indications of sharp practice on the part of the author of the volume before us, but it suits not our purpose. He coolly tells his readers throughout that the whole thing was a prodigious "hum," through which he, enriched himself at his dupe's expense, and cleared out before the bubble burst. It must be admitted, however, that "the people" were as willing to be duped as he and his co-henologists were skilful in duping them. Some of his relations on this point provoke laughter, in spite of the lack of principle and honor they betray. A chapter of correspondence is of this class. One man, who styles himself "a poor clergyman," is desirous to procure half a dozen *pure* Cochin China eggs, "say two *male* and four *female* eggs." Another sends ten dollars for a dozen "Cotchen Chiny eggs rite way cause I have a hen thats been a setting on some stones I put under her now most a week." He also wants them half of each sex. Another encloses twelve dollars for a dozen, and desires to know whether they will hatch under common hens, or he must have pure blooded ones to hatch them. Another sends ten dollars for a second dozen, because the first did not hatch. Another, a hundred dollars for two fowls, described in the newspapers. Another, one hundred and twenty. Another $400 for a lot. Another, $1500. Another wants hens that "lay *three* eggs" daily; he has some that "lay two a day frequently;" and not a few complain that very ordinary barn yard fowls are produced from Mr. Burnham's dollar a piece pure Cochin China eggs, and many other that they produce nothing at all. Yet nearly all go on experimenting, impoverishing themselves and enriching Mr. Burnham.

Other tricks of trade does Mr. B. reveal, as that his orders for "his *pure bred* Cochin China fowls" were filled from the poultry yards of neighboring breeders, and so forth and so forth, equally honorable with the constitution of the committee previously referred to. And these revelations are made with exultation—they are boasted of as evidences of smartness and business talent, and lauded as instances of the easy acquisition of wealth. Such publications we earnestly depreeate, whether they proceed from Barnum or Barnham, well satisfied that they lower the standard of commercial honor, and foster a spirit of living by means which are already far to common among a large class of the community.

*The History of the Hen Fever. A Humorous Record. By Geo. P. Burnham, N. Y.—J. C. Derby.

ORIGIN OF THE WHITE, THE RED, AND THE BLACK MEN.

A Seminole Tradition, by Washington Irving.

When the Floridas were erected into a territory of the United States, one of the earliest cares of the Governor, William P. Duval, was directed to the instruction and civilization of the natives. For this purpose he called a meeting of the chiefs, in which he informed them of the wish of their Great Father at Washington that they should have schools and teachers among them, and that their children should be instructed like the children of white men. The chiefs listened with their customary silence and decorum to a long speech, setting forth the advantages that would accrue to them from this measure, and when he had concluded, begged the interval of a day to deliberate on it.

On the following day, a solemn convocation was held, at which one of the chiefs addressed the governor in the name of all the rest. "My brother," said he, "we have been thinking over the proposition of our Great Father at Washington, to send teachers and set up schools among us. We are very thankful for the interest he takes in our welfare; but after much deliberation, have concluded to decline his offer. What will do very well for white men, will not do for red men. I know you white men say we all came from the same father and mother, but you are mistaken. We have a tradition handed down from our forefathers, and we believe it, that the Great Spirit, when he undertook to make men, made the black man; it was his first attempt, and pretty well for a beginning; but he soon saw he had bungled; so he determined to try his hand again. He did so, and made the red man. He liked him much better than the black man, but still *he* was not exactly what he wanted. So he tried once more, and made the white man; and then he was satisfied. You see, therefore, that you were made last, and that is the reason I call you my youngest brother.

"When the Great Spirit had made the three men, he called them together and showed them three boxes. The first was filled with books, and maps, and papers; the second with bows and arrows, knives and tomahawks; the third with spades, axes, hoes, and hammers. 'These, my sons,' 'are the means by which you are to live; choose among them according to your fancy.'

"The white man, being the favorite, had the first choice. He passed by the box of working tools without notice; but when he came to the weapons for war and hunting, he stopped and looked hard at them. The red man trembled, for he had set his heart upon that box. The white man, however, after looking upon it for a moment passed on, and chose the box of books and papers. The red man's turn came next; and you may be sure he seized with joy upon the bows and arrows, and tomahawks. As to the black man, he had no choice left, but to put up with the box of tools.

"From this it is clear that the Great Spirit intended the white man should learn to read and write; to understand all about the moon and stars; and to make every thing, even rum and whiskey. That the red man should be a first-rate hunter, and a mighty warrior, but he was not to learn any thing from books, as the Great Spirit had not given him any: nor was he to make rum and whiskey, lest he should kill himself with drinking. As to the black man, as he had nothing but working-tools, it was clear he was to work for the white and red man, which he has continued to do.

"We must go according to the wishes of the Great Spirit, or we shall get into trouble. To know how to read and write, is very good for white men, but very bad for red men. It makes white men better, but red men worse. Some of the Creeks and Cherokees learnt to read and write, and they are the greatest rascals among all the Indians. They went on to Washington, and said they were going to see their Great Father, to talk about the good of the nation. And when they got there, they all wrote upon a little piece of paper, without the nation at home knowing any thing about it. And the first thing the nation at home knew of the matter, they were called together by the Indian agent, who showed them a little piece of paper, which he told them was a treaty, which their brethren had made in their name, with their Great Father at Washington. And as they knew not what a treaty was, he held up the little piece of paper, and they looked under it, and lo! it covered a great extent of country, and they found that their brethren, by knowing how to read and write, had sold their houses, and their lands, and the graves of their fathers; and that the white man, by knowing how to read and write, had gained them. Tell our Great Father at Washington, therefore, that we are very sorry we cannot receive teachers among us; for reading and writing, though very good for white men, is very bad for Indians."

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

I've wandered in the village, Tom, I've sat beneath the tree,
Upon the school-house play grounds which sheltered you and me;
But none were there to greet me, Tom, and few were left to know,
That played with us upon the green some twenty years ago.

The grass is just as green, Tom; barefooted boys at play
Were sporting just as we did then, with spirits just as gay;
But the master sleeps upon the hill, which, coated o'er with snow,
Afforded us a sliding place, just twenty years ago.

The old school-house is altered now; the benches are replaced
By new ones, very like the same our pen knives had defaced;
But the same old bricks are in the wall, the bell swings to and fro,
Its music just the same, dear Tom, 'twas twenty years ago.

The spring that bubbled 'neath the hill, close by the spreading beech,
Is very low—'twas once so high that we could almost reach;
And kneeling down to get a drink, dear Tom, I started so,
To see how much that I had changed, since twenty years ago.

Near by the spring, upon the elm, you know I cut your name,
Your sweetheart's just beneath it, Tom, and you did mine the same;
Some heartless wretch hath peeled the bark, 'twas dying sure but slow,
Just as the one, whose name you cut, died twenty years ago.

My lids have long been dry, Tom, but the tears came in my eyes,
I thought of her I loved so well—those early broken ties;
I visited the old churchyard, and took some flowers to strew
Upon the graves of those we loved some twenty years ago.

Some are in the churchyard laid—some sleep beneath the sea,
But few are left of our old class, excepting you and me;
And when our time shall come, Tom, and we are called to go,
I hope they'll lay us where we played just twenty years ago.

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls. capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring. R. F. MURPHY.

Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8. 64*tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, To Spring Term 1855.

Henry L. Johnson, Washington S. Johnson, Harriet Johnson, Gilbert McPherson and wife,
versus
Joshua James and wife Mary, Mary McEachin, Malcom McIntyre and wife Susan, Anna Sophia Johnson, Frances Johnson, Mary Johnson, John M. Johnson.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Joshua James and wife, Anna Sophia Johnson, Francis Johnson, and John M. Johnson are non-residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the foregoing petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

R. S. FRENCH,
Clerk and Master in Equity.

Feb'y 27, 1855. 80-6t

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,

Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES, OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE BOUGHT IN THE

CITY OF NEW YORK,

AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others New York, 1854.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES.

New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SPAIN AND OUR MINISTER.

The last published letter of our Paris correspondent contained a reference to and a brief extract from some remarks made in the Spanish Cortes on the 10th of February, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in relation to certain reported opinions and complaints of our Minister, Mr. Soule, about the period of his departure from Madrid; and, as recent revelations have imparted additional interest to the matters referred to, we give the remarks of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in full, (for a translated copy of which we are indebted to a friend,) preceded by the remarks of the Deputy whose inquiry called the Minister out. We think that its tone of moderation, dignity, and respect to the American Government will strike every reader who knows what is due to self-respect and just respect for others.

CONSTITUENT CORTES OF SPAIN.

SESSION OF FEBRUARY 10, 1855.

Certain publications having ascribed to Mr. Soule, American Minister, the opinion that a rupture between Spain and the United States was inevitable, and that the Spanish Government had slighted our Minister, the subjoined inquiries and explanatory reply took place in the Cortes:

SR. RANCES. Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of eliciting some explanations from the Minister of Foreign Affairs which may possibly neutralize the effect of certain occurrences coincident in point of time with the departure from this Court of the Minister of the United States, Mr. Soule.

Certain respectable members of this Chamber have addressed a letter to a public journal, in which they have attributed to Mr. Soule the opinion, or at least the impression, that a rupture of the relations existing between this country and the United States is inevitable. The pretext which is assigned is an alleged failure by the Government of Sam to extend towards Mr. Soule and the country which he represented the consideration to which they were entitled.

Contemporaneously with this letter a pamphlet has appeared in which an effort is made to throw upon the Spanish Government the responsibility of the complications which exist between the two countries; or, at all events, the responsibility of having failed to give these complications a solution. In this pamphlet there is attributed to Mr. Soule a benevolent disposition towards Spain, so extreme indeed as to be almost inconsistent with his his maintaining the interests of own country.

Nor is this all. In other journals there have appeared various paragraphs of news containing dark hints of discourtesy extended by the Minister of State to Mr. Soule during the last days of his residence in Madrid.

It is on account of these statements that I have taken the floor to ask some explanations from the honorable Secretary. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and in view of the grave interests of our country which are involved in it; in view, too, of its being the only question of importance pending between Spain and a foreign nation, I think it but proper that that the matters to which I have referred should be placed in their true light before the public.

Public opinion here should be set right; and it is still more important that public opinion should be set right in the United States, where the facts referred to, magnified by distance, may be dextrously manipulated by the ex-Minister himself, who will doubtless desire to repair the damage among his friends and adherents which his unfortunate diplomatic career in Spain must have done him.

The best means it strikes me for attaining this desirable result—I mean the establishment of a just public opinion on the subject—would be the production by the Government, in this Chamber, of all the documents and correspondence which have passed between the representatives of the two nations during the whole course of this business. I am well aware that the Minister of State may not concur with me in the propriety of this suggestion, and I have no particular desire to break through that established custom which is denominated "the seal of diplomacy", though, in my judgment, it is observed among us in a somewhat extreme way. The Minister of State, I am aware, thinks differently, for he expressed himself lately to that effect in this body, when discussing a different subject. On this account, and respecting, as I do, the rights of the Government in such matters, I limit my present action to the request that the Minister of State, if he concurs with me in attaching importance to the considerations of which I have spoken, will give the Chamber such explanations as will prevent the consequences against which I would endeavor to guard.

SR. LUZURIAGA, *Minister of Foreign Affairs.* The honorable Deputy has anticipated the reasons which the Government entertains for declining to produce documents involving international questions still pending. I nevertheless do not regret—on the contrary, I am glad—that an opportunity is afforded me of giving explanations here, on behalf of the Government, for the purpose of satisfying, within the limits which I must prescribe to myself, the public opinion of our own country and the United States.

I will begin by saying that the Government of her Majesty and the Minister who directs its foreign affairs have shown no discourtesy of any kind to the Minister of the United States. A proper regard to the observances of life would prevent her Majesty's Minister from being wanting in civility in his intercourse with any one, and his duty imposes upon him the necessity of being careful not to fail in respect or courtesy towards the representatives of foreign Powers.

I am ignorant of what may be contained in the publications to which the honorable Deputy has alluded. I have no time to look after such things, nor do I gather from such sources the information by which my official course is to be guided. I do not mean to say that I despise them. When they are important I endeavor to ascertain what they are worth, and to govern myself accordingly. I take it for granted that when members of this House have taken part in any publication there has been nothing in it but what was proper and becoming. If by chance any allusion has been made to conversations which several members of this House have held with me in regard to the question now before us, I can only say that those gentlemen manifested to me a patriotic desire to prevent any collision on account of questions of etiquette, which they seemed to apprehend might involve serious consequences. I took pains to remove their apprehensions, and we parted with mutual good understanding. As to the rest, it is proper I should only say that the Government of the United States determined on the 15th of January last to replace the Minister then representing them at this Court. When information to that effect reached Madrid the Minister had already left his post; but her Majesty's Government has learned through an entirely regular channel the terms in which the United States Government announced its determination to us. Those terms are in perfect accordance with the relations of peace, friendship, and good understanding which unite the two countries.

Under these circumstances, gentlemen, the Government of her Majesty having received the information to which I have alluded, and being now able to proceed according to its own free will before the eyes of the world, *has directed all the questions now pending with the Government of the United States to be fully and studiously gone over anew*, and has laid down as the principle on which its investigations are to be conducted, not an endeavor to seek arguments against the claims of the United States, but a fair effort to ascertain what is just, in order that when ascertained it may be conceded, and conceded spontaneously and freely, as becomes the people which this Government directs. *This Government, I repeat has resolved of its own accord to yield to whatever is just, and to yield without pressure. It is confident of meeting the same sentiments on the part of the Government of the United States.* Their President has addressed the House of Representatives in the same spirit, declaring that justice is his only object.

The two nations are thus of one accord, and, being both sincerely so, this Government cherishes an abiding hope of arriving at an entirely peaceful solution. I say an abiding hope, because, gentlemen, in reference to this affair and to all others which may be presented here, I frankly announce to the Cortes that whilst I have the honor to direct the foreign policy of this nation I shall be governed by the dictates of good sense and of justice, by the principle that they should yield who are not in the right. When I am persuaded, in any controversy, that my country is not in the right, I believe that I bring her no dishonor, that I derogate in nothing from her dignity, by saying that I yield. In such a course there is strength and not weakness. It is thus that amicable relations are to be maintained with other countries; it is thus that we shall establish our right to exact justice from other Governments in their dealings with us.

I cherish, then, the hope that these questions will have a peaceful ending, and I cherish it the more because the American people—the true American people—are of generous and elevated sentiments, and between two great nations, having such sentiments in common, there are a thousand motives for cordial sympathy. Under these circumstances, gentlemen, the passionate influences being removed, which, from their irritation, are so baleful to the intercourse of nations, all foundation for doubt, suspicion, and prejudice will disappear, as the good of both countries so imperatively demands that it should. I trust that the wishes of the honorable Deputy will then be satisfactorily accomplished.

From the Washington Union.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE BLACK WARRIOR CASE.

In consequence of the persistent misrepresentations by a few journals of the present condition of the Black Warrior case, we have procured access to the late despatches in the State Department from the Spanish government at Madrid, and proceed to give so much of the substance thereof as will free the subject of all doubt and uncertainty.

On the 21st of February, 1855, the Spanish Minister of State, Mr. Luzuriaga, communicated to Mr. Perry, acting charge at Madrid, the result of the new examination of the facts and circumstances of the Black Warrior case which he had recently announced in the Cortes that his government had determined to make. He says, that "of the documents relative to this reclamation, that which in the first degree has fixed the attention of the government has been the despatch of Mr. Marcy, which Mr. Soule was pleased to communicate in the conference which took place on the 8th of December last. Its perusal left on the minds of the ministers of her Majesty the impression that, in setting about the fulfillment of the laws applicable to the case of the Black Warrior, the authorities at the Havana did not take into account the importance of certain antecedents, which, though, on account of their own vicious and illegal nature, they did not invalidate the efficacy of these laws—were nevertheless, from the fact of their having existed for a considerable period without correction, a sufficient reason for modifying the effects of the provisions infringed." The despatch alluded to by the Spanish minister is the answer of Mr. Marcy to the positions taken in regard to the Black Warrior affair by Mr. Calderon when the case was first presented; and the "antecedents" alluded to were made the grounds of an argument by Mr. Marcy against the positions of Mr. Calderon, the conclusiveness of which the present Minister of State fully concedes. In further announcing to our charge the conclusions to which the Spanish government has come, Mr. Luzuriaga proceeds to say that "the first is, that the officers of the custom-house at the Havana and the consignees of the Black Warrior were agreed in the understanding that the manifest of this vessel, in its periodical, or, at least, its continual arrivals in transit from one point to another of the United States, should be written with the formula, *in ballast*, whether in effect she was really in ballast or was only conveying merchandise in transit." He adds: "It is also true that, by a like understanding between the officers of the custom-house and the consignees, the practice had been adopted of asking for and obtaining the clearance of the vessel a short time before her arrival at the Havana." Having conceded these two points, which were pressed with prominent earnestness by Mr. Marcy, the Spanish minister concludes: "It is not appearing, therefore, that any harm has been caused to the public revenue, and the will and intention to cause it not having existed, the conditions of a crime are lacking, and lacking, also, consequently, the basis on which could be justified the confiscation or any penalty against the captain and consignees."

The Spanish minister next concedes the correctness of Mr. Marcy's position in regard to the right of the officers of the Black Warrior to rectify their manifest within twelve hours, counted not from and after the issue of the clearance, but from the arrival of the vessel at the port of Havana, and the presentation of the manifest. He admits that "on account of the exercise of this right having been denied them, without which they would have put themselves right according to the regulations, an infringement appeared existing which legally would have ceased to exist." In recognising these truths the Spanish minister says his government renders justice the tribute which it will never deny to it. "This appreciation," adds the minister, "of the case of the Black Warrior gives cause for the determination which the government of her Majesty has adopted of repairing the damages occasioned to American citizens by dispositions which it has not found in comformity to strict justice hoping that the government of Washington, as well as the interested persons themselves, in proving these damages, will keep present the same principles of equity, disinterestedness, and impartiality which have induced the Spanish government to indemnify them. I have, then, the honor to manifest to you, for the information of your government, that her Majesty's government is now ready to satisfy the damages in question as soon as the proper account shall be presented and its amount approved in the usual form."

It will be recollected that in demanding reparation for the injuries and wrongs in this case our government insisted on some decisive mark of displeasure on the part of the Spanish government towards the functionaries at Havana who had participated in the outrage. On this point the Spanish minister says, in the despatch from which we have made the foregoing abstract and extracts, that, "seeing that none of the authorities who took part in the affair are now in the exercise of any public office in the island of Cuba, the government of her Majesty, which, by condemning so explicitly their conduct, manifests strongly the displeasure which this conduct causes it, considers that it has fulfilled by this act a duty honorable alike from the noble principle from which it emanates, and for the advantageous end to which it is directed." In another despatch of the same date from Mr. Luzuriaga to Mr. Perry, he says "that the government of her Majesty will submit to the supreme tribunal of justice the examination of the conduct observed by the authorities of Cuba who took part in the unjust proceedings in the affair of the Black Warrior."

BOSTON, March 28.

Bank Fraud in Boston.—The investigation of the accounts of the Merchants' Bank of this city, caused by the suicide of Mr. Hooper, the paying teller, discloses that there is no deficiency in the relations of the deceased with this Bank, but he had used $50,000 of the Bank's money, which he made good at the expense of the Atlantic and Grocers' Banks by certifying two checks drawn by A. A. Peabody, which, on the authority of his certificate, were cashed; and the money was drawn from those two banks to make his account good.

RICHMOND, March 28.

The Hon. Wm. S. Archer, formerly a representative from this State in the Senate of the United States, and the candidate of the Native American Party for the Presidency some years since, died suddenly at his residence in the county of Amelia yesterday morning.

He retired Monday night in the enjoyment of usual health, and slept soundly. Upon getting up yesterday morning, he complained of feeling badly, and a physician was sent for, but before the doctor arrived, Mr. A. breathed his last. His death is much regretted by a very large circle of friends.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28th.

Large Arrest.—The United States Marshal arrested twelve men this morning on board of an outside steamboat bound for New York. They were enlisted here by British authorities for the foreign legion. The recruiting officer is yet to be arrested.

BOSTON, March 28.

Recruits for the Army in the Crimea.—A vessel left here this morning with fifty passengers for Halifax. They are reported to be recruits from New York for the British Army. An agent says they are railroad laborers.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.

Another Know-Nothing Victory.—The Know Nothings carried the municipal election to-day triumphantly.

DETROIT, March 27.

Death of an Ex-Senator.—Hon. Thomas Fitzgerald, formerly United States Senator from this State, died on Sunday.

The New York Evening Post presents rather a gloomy picture of the supply of Breadstuffs at present in this country. From its statement we would infer that there is no surplusage over and above home wants, and consequently none to send abroad—so that, let what will take place in Europe, these staples will continue to command a high price in our markets until the in-gathering of the next harvest. It is mentioned as a significant fact that grain-dealers from Albany and Troy are in New York city buying wheat. The supply is reduced to 25,000 bushels, and is composed mostly of Southern and Canadian.

The Maine Liquor Law seems to be prohibitory only on paper. In Maine it has not suppressed the liquor traffic nor prevented drunkenness. In the city of Portland, during the year ending April 1, 1853, the complaints and arrests, exclusive of those for violations of the liquor law, were 608, of which 287 were for drunkenness. For the period comprehended between April 11, 1854, and March 16, 1855, the committals to the watchhouse in the same city were 883, of which 409 were for drunkenness and 45 for selling liquor.

Spring fashions in New York.—A correspondent writes:

"Bonnets in New York this season are not worn so much flared as they were last; the crowns droop more, and the front is slightly projecting. Flowers and lace are used in their trimming.—Ladies will learn with pleasure the new style of sleeve, which open in the front from the shoulder to the wrist, connected by rows of pearls and exhibiting to the admiring gaze the richest and most expensive undersleeves. Then we have another style fitting close to the arm, and ending in a deep frill, falling over the elbow."

The Boston Atlas thinks that in one respect we have the advantage of the Spaniards, and that in spite of the belligerent tone of the government organs, every thing will be settled peacefully. It says:

"We have great faith in Dodge. Augustus will settle all these matters. He will make a long speech to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs. That Castilian will writhe in agony. Dodge will remorselessly continue, until, in a frenzy of anguish, the tortured Don will exclaim:—'Take Cuba! take all our money but spare, O spare us your speeches!'"

A Touching Custom.—A common practice in Paris, which impresses a stranger favorably, is that of lifting or taking off the hat when a funeral passes. A writer on this subject relates the following:

"Some years since, we were one of that rushing crowd ever pouring up and down Broadway. When in front of old St. Paul's, all eyes were attracted by the appearance of the crew of the French war vessel La Belle Poule which then visited the United States under the command of the Prince de Joinville. The crew were in their naval dress uniform, bright and beautiful, and were sauntering along seeing the sights. All at once they stopped, formed a line, facing inward, and uncovered. How exquisite and touching was the scene when we discovered in that thoughtless, busy, hurrying crowd, a man of foreign birth, evidently poor and friendless, under whose arm was carried a tiny coffin, and by his side the stricken mother. They were in search of a burial for their babe, and were jostled and unheeded in that gay torrent of humanity, until they met these hardy tempest-tossed mariners, who on the instant, with bared heads, stood in silent respect, while the sacred ashes of the unknown infant were passing. Such are French manners.

Valuable Land.—A statement has recently been made, and generally copied into the newspapers as extraordinary, that a piece of land has been sold in London at the rate of two million dollars an acre. There is land in Boston worth double that price. The owner of the lot at the corner of State and Exchange streets, occupied by Gilbert & Sons, refused eighty dollars per foot, which is at the rate of $3,484,800 an acre.

A TIME OF UNEXAMPLED PROSPERITY.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

In the course of a voyage from England, I once fell in with a convoy of merchant ships, bound for the West Indies. The weather was uncommonly bland; and the ships vied with each other in spreading sail to catch a light, favoring breeze, until their hulls were almost hidden beneath a cloud of canvass. The breeze went down with the sun, and his last yellow rays shone upon a thousand sails, idly flapping against the masts.

I exulted in the beauty of the scene, and augured a prosperous voyage; but the veteran master of the ship shook his head, and pronounced this halycon calm a "weather-breeder." And so it proved. A storm burst forth in the night; the sea roared and raged; and when the day broke, I beheld the late gallant convoy scattered in every direction; some dismasted, others scudding under bare poles, and many firing signals of distress.

I have since been occasionally reminded of this scene, by those calm, sunny seasons in the commercial world, which are known by the name of "times of unexampled prosperity." They are the sure weather-breeders of traffic. Every now and then the world is visited by one of those delusive seasons, when "the credit system," as it is called, expands to full luxuriance; every body trusts every body; a bad debt is a thing unheard of; the broad way to certain and sudden wealth lies plain and open; and men are tempted to dash forward boldly, from the facility of borrowing.

Promissory notes, interchanged between scheming individuals, are liberally discounted at the banks, which become so many mints to coin words into cash; and as the supply of words is inexhaustible, it may readily be supposed what a vast amount of promissory capital is soon in circulation. Every one now talks in thousands; nothing is heard but gigantic operations in trade; great purchases and sales of real property, and immense sums made at every transfer. All, to be sure, as yet exists in promise; but the believer in promises calculates the aggregate as solid capital, and falls back in amazement at the amount of public wealth, the "unexampled state of public prosperity!"

Now is the time for speculative and dreaming or designing men. They relate their dreams and projects to the ignorant and credulous, dazzle them with golden visions, and set them maddening after shadows. The example of one stimulates another; speculation rises on speculation; bubble rises on bubble; every one helps with his breath to swell the windy superstructure, and admires and wonders at the magnitude of the inflation he has contributed to produce.

Speculation is the romance of trade, and casts contempt upon all its sober realities. It renders the stock-jobber a magician, and the exchange a region of enchantment. It elevates the merchant into a kind of knight-errant, or rather a commercial Quixote. The slow but sure gains of snug percentage become despicable in his eyes: no "operation" is thought worthy of attention, that does not double or treble the investment. No business is worth following, that does not promise an immediate fortune. As he sits musing over his ledger, with pen behind his ear, he is like La Mancha's hero in his study, dreaming over his books of chivalry. His dusty counting-house fades before his eyes, or changes into a Spanish mine: he gropes after diamonds, or dives after pearls. The subterranean garden of Aladdin is nothing to the realms of wealth that break upon his imagination.

Could this delusion always last, the life of a merchant would indeed be a golden dream; but it is short as it is brilliant. Let but a doubt enter, and the "season of unexampled prosperity" is at an end. The coinage of words is suddenly curtailed; the promissory capital begins to vanish into smoke; a panic succeeds, and the whole superstructure, built upon credit, and reared by speculation, crumbles to the ground, leaving scarce a wreck behind:

"It is such stuff as dreams are made of."

When a man of business, therefore, hears on every side rumors of fortunes suddenly acquired; when he finds banks liberal, and brokers busy; when he sees adventurers flush of paper capital, and full of scheme and enterprise; when he perceives a greater disposition to buy than to sell; when trade overflows its accustomed channels, and deluges the country; when he hears of new regions of commercial adventure; of distant marts and distant mines, swallowing merchandise and disgorging gold; when he finds joint stock companies of all kinds forming; railroads, canals, and locomotive engines, springing up on every side; when idlers suddenly become men of business, and dash into the game of commerce as they would into the hazards of the faro table; when he beholds the streets glittering with new equipages, palaces conjured up by the magic of speculation; tradesmen flushed with sudden success, and vying with each other in ostentatious expense; in a word when he hears the whole community joining in the theme of "unexampled prosperity," let him look upon the whole as a "weather-breeder," and prepare for the impending storm.

A Thrilling Paragraph.—I well remember, says the Charleston Courier, the Captain of the Moselle, which exploded at Cincinnati some years ago, but who was, at the time we speak of, commanding another boat, from whose chimneys rushed gigantic columns of thick black smoke, showing she was urging her speed by burning rosin—a very common device in such cases on the Western rivers. Our Captain went foaming and swearing through the boat in a tremendous excitement. An old lady, a cabin passenger, went up to him and begged him to go more slowly. All waited what he would say. I shall never forget his answer: "Madam," said he, swearing with a horrible oath, "if I knew every soul on board would be blown to hell, I would not suffer that boat to pass me!" He did not suffer it, and his impious blasphemy was for that time permitted by his Creator to go unpunished. A few months afterwards, however, he commanded the Moselle, and when the terrific explosion of that boat took place, it was caused, as was asserted, by the Captain's leaning his weight against the safety-valve, and declaring that he would not lose an inch of steam—he, poor wretch, was blown a hundred feet through the air, and his head forced, up to the shoulders, through the roof of a shed standing near the wharf.

The Bounty Land Applications.—The Washington Union states that from the 19th to the 25th of March, inclusive, there were thirteen thousand four hundred applications made to the Pension office in Washington, for bounty land under the law that passed the last Congress. The largest number of applications were made on the 25th, when they amounted to 3,700. This enormous number of applications is under only *one* of the many bounty-land acts passed by Congress. Each letter of application has to be opened, filed, numbered, its contents carefully noted, its receipt acknowledged, and a record taken of the same. In addition to these formal applications, upwards of two hundred letters per day are received at this office asking for information in regard to the construction and application of the law. This will give some idea of the immense business now doing in the office.

Blank Warrants for Sale here.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 30, 1855.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Centre Plank Road Co., called by the President after 30 days' notice, to take into consideration the propriety of accepting or rejecting the amendment to the Charter of said Company passed by the last General Assembly.

On motion, Jno. A. Williams, Esq., was called to the Chair, and E. L. Pemberton and Jno. M. Rose requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion, E. J. Lilly and Jno. H. Cook were appointed to ascertain the number of shares represented in the meeting and if a majority of Stock was present. The Committee reported 780 shares as represented in person and by proxy, which constituted a large majority of all the Stock of the Company.

On motion of A. A. McKethan,

Resolved, That the Stockholders of the Company accept the amendments made to the Charter of the same by the last General Assembly.

Which resolution was passed by a Stock vote. Yeas 707, nays 63 shares.

On motion of Jas. G. Cook,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Stockholders of this Company that they should take as small an amount of the State's subscription as the finances of the Company will admit; and that the President and Directors be requested to increase individual subscriptions as much as possible to supply the wants of the Company.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be requested to open books of subscription, for the extension of the road west of Little's Mills, such subscriptions to date from April 1st 1855, and the subscribers to become stockholders from that date, paying instalments as the wants of the company demand.

On motion of Col. Gillis,

Resolved, That the President and Directors be directed to collect all unpaid stock subscriptions immediately, and also to collect any balances of tolls unpaid, and that a dividend of the net tolls, to April 1st, 1855, be made as soon as practicable.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were directed to be published in the town papers.

JNO A. WILLIAMS, Chm'n.

E. L. PEMBERTON, }
JNO. M. ROSE, } Sec'ys.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAIR HAVEN, Moore County.

I have just built a bridge across Deep River, at a cost of nearly $1000, near my mills, for my own benefit and the convenience of many others, as it is a very public place. I seldom charge toll, as I am a very liberal man myself; but seeing that the Legislature has without discrimination, prudence or principle, taxed all toll bridges $10, I make my bridge free; not that I am opposed to paying taxes; I believe in it, and do it. In 1833 I paid less than $2 tax; in 1854 I paid more than $47 tax. But I am unwilling for men who never labored for a dollar, nor never paid $10 tax in their lives, and perhaps never will, foolishly taxing any thing. Pity for them and the people, that our Legislators have never learned to make money and be able to pay into the State Treasury some of the taxes they seem willing to impose on others. I would rather vote for a working man with seemingly half the sense, than a studying man who depends on polities for his living, and is of no real benefit to himself or any body else. They have already cut out one poor man from getting his wife as I understand. By not being able to pay his dollar tax he could not get his license, notwithstanding he had stolen her. I suppose that was one time that good came out of evil, for I don't favor the law at all. It is as right that poor men should marry as rich ones, and a man's being rich when he marries is no evidence that he will stay so. They had better have put that dollar on whiskey and brandy stills that is ruining the country, but they plead for the privilege of men's eating and drinking what they please.

I have a free road and a free bridge to Fayetteville; carry all my Flour there; never complain of the inspection; am well pleased with the people; have traded with them more than $10,000 in the last two years; keep up a good market myself; wish to buy 20,000 bushels wheat of the next crop at cash trade, and will pay more than any body else. H. TYSOR.

Calvin H. Wiley, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools, has published his third annual letter of instructions and suggestions to the Examining Committees. They are very good. Mr. Wiley states one interesting fact, which speaks volumes. When he first came into office, the best teachers were those who had not been educated under the auspices of the Common Schools—*now* by the effect of annual examination, and graded certificates, the most hopeful laborers in the Department are those springing from the common schools. Already, in numerous instances, teachers of humble means, spring from the ranks of the common schools, are taking the front position in qualifications and aptitude for their calling, and they are not only getting before in attainments, but they manifest more hopeful signs in other respects.

Mr. Wiley, in regard to the books to be used in the schools, recommends the N. C. Readers, Webster's Spelling Book, Bullion's English Grammar, Davies' Arithmetics—Primary, Mental and School Arithmetic. Mitchell's Intermediate Geography, Worcester's Comprehensive Geography, and Monteith's Youth's Geography.

The letter is interesting, and should be in the hands of all the Committees.—*Wil. Herald.*

The Difference.—A few years back, the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad had a sickly existence; the receipts for any one year never exceeded $78,000. Now, the old Road having been, as it were, rebuilt, the Raleigh and Gaston Road placed in a state of complete repair, and the North Carolina Road partially finished, and hurrying to completion, what a different state of affairs. This Road (the Seaboard) is the medium by which the produce of the counties along the line of the N. C. & R. & G. Roads find their way to Norfolk. It is pouring Virginia-ward in a steady stream; and we are not surprised to hear, through the reports of the Company, that the aggregate receipts for the fiscal year ending February 1st, 1855 were $202,363,60! a pretty fair business for a resurrected Road! The necessary current expenses for equipments and for other purposes, during the same period, we learn were $202,530 14; but this amount is caused, in a considerable degree, by the largerly increased equipment in the rolling stock found to be necessary to accommodate the growing business of the Road. There were added two new locomotives and fifty-two freight cars during the last year. The reports of the officers of the Company, contrasting the earnings of the Road, with that of the previous year, show an increase of $36,028 62—sixty eight per cent! What will the exhibit be when the N. C. Road is entirely completed?

Wil. Herald.

☞Mr. C. C. McCrummen is authorised to settle subscription and advertising accounts for this office. He will attend the Superior Courts in this Circuit.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our stock of Spring and Summer goods, which have been purchased very cheap, and will be sold remarkably low, and persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine our stock, whether they buy of us or not, as we are anxious to exhibit our goods, knowing they will compare favorably with any in the market. We have a very large stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line, consisting of the following articles: Plaid, plain and fancy Silks; Tissues; fine and common Berages; Berage de Lains; white, figured, plain, plaid, printed, swiss, and jaconet and cross-barred Muslins; Sheetings, bleached and unbleached; Calicos of every colour and price; Hosiery of every quality; Buttons; Dress Trimmings; silk, kid, lisle and picke Gloves; the largest lot Embroidered collars, undersleeves, handkerchief, and edgings, we have yet offered; Mantillas, Crape Shawls; Ladies' fine Silk Hats, some beautiful; Straw Bonnets, Flats; Ribbons, Tabs and Flowers; Ladies' Gaiters, Boots, walking Shoes; and also a large stock of Children's Shoes.

For Gentlemen and Youths;

Cloths, Casimeres, black and fancy; Silk, Satin and Marseiles Vesting; Ready Made Clothing, for Men and Boys; Shirts, Collars, Hats of the latest styles; Boots, very fine; Shoes and Gaiters.

Negro Shoes of every size and quality.

All of the above goods have been purchased low, and brought in this market with a view of selling cheap.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

March 29. 87 tf

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

CURRENNE'S French and English Dictionary; Lincoln's Botany; Fulton's and Eastman's Book Keeping and Copy Books; Scholar's Companion; Zachos New American Speaker; Sargent's Standard Speaker; The Humorous Speaker; Marshall's Book of Oratory; Mitchell's Intermediate and Primary Geographies; Greenleaf's Greek Testament and Lexicon; Union Bible Dictionary, &c.

Scottish Songs, Ballads and Poems by Ainslie; Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music; Masonic Chart, &c. E. J. HALE & SON

March 28.

1855.

NEW STORE.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE! OPENED OUT AT LAST!!

All hail creation! far and near,
Of THOMAS' STORE you now shall hear;
Let pealing drums and cannon's roar
Proclaim the news from shore to shore!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in the town of Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business; and is receiving direct from New York,

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING—a choice selection for Men and Youth's Wear. Hats of all kinds, and the very latest styles. Boots and Shoes—a beautiful stock. Hardware and Cutlery, and a choice selection of Groceries.

Advantage of the hard times was taken in purchasing the above stock, and the same will be extended to those who favor me with their patronage, for CASH or on time to prompt payers.

A word to the Ladies: I am sure that you fancy something that is handsome, beautiful and useful; also, wish to take advantage of the hard times too. If so, I respectfully invite you to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find a beautiful assortment in your line.

N. B. My Groceries, &c., will be kept entirely separate from the Dry Goods Department.

Remember that this is the No. 1 Cheap place, where Bargains can be obtained. The one price system will be inflexibly adhered to, the proper deduction made for Cash paying Customers.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

S. M. THOMAS,
formerly of Richmond County.

Dobbin House Building, Hay Street.

March 28, 1855. 87-1tsw*tf

BANK STOCK.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTON to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Wilmington, will be opened on the 2d day of April, 1855, at the office of James Banks, in the Town of Fayetteville, and remain open for Sixty Days, under the direction of

J. D. WILLIAMS,
WM. McLAURIN,
J. G. SHEPHERD, } Comr's.
JAMES BANKS,

Fayetteville, N. C., March 28, 1855. 87tf

Elementary Spelling Books—one Case, 54 Dozen. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Putnam's and Harper's Magazines for April. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

March 30.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

HYDRAULIC Cement and Calcined Plaster. Also, 1000 lbs. Pure White Lead, in Kegs of 50 and 25 lbs.

B. ROSE.

March 28. 87-3t

LAND AND MILLS AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, April 11th, the subscriber will sell at Auction, at 12 o'clock at the Market House in Fayetteville, his Land and residence 2½ miles South of Fayetteville.

ALSO

A SAW AND GRIST MILL, in perfect order, on a stream which is never affected by drought.

Terms made known at sale.

WM. S. MALLETT.

March 29, 1855. 87-4t

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, on Monday Evening last, a COLT about 12 months old. Said Colt is of a roan color—rather large for its age; has a white mark in the forehead—the fetlock of one of her hind feet is white.

Any information that may enable the subscriber to recover his property will be thankfully received.

J. TOOMER WINSLOW.

March 28, 1855. 87-3t

Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.,
MARCH 29, 1855.

THE Public will please take notice, that after the 31st inst., no letter will be sent to any Post Office within the United States unless prepaid. Drop letters will not be delivered unless prepaid; and letters prepaid in part only will be treated as if not prepaid at all

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

March 28. 87-2t

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills, a certain Cure for Asthma.—These Pills have effected several wonderful cures of these complaints. The following is one out of five hundred. James Earnshaw, of Philadelphia, suffered with Asthma for fifteen months, the continual cough completely shook his system, caused him to spit blood, and at times almost choked him. Every thing he ate he vomited, and he became the mere ghost of his former self: Holloway's Pills in this instance, were as usual efficacious, (aided as they were by the Ointment, which he well rubbed into his chest,) and in seven weeks by these remedies he was cured, he has since regained his wonted strength, and warmly recommends Holloway's medicines to his fellow citizens.

*** Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 00 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1855.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.—The imminent danger existing for some time past of a collision between the United States and Spain, gives an importance to the papers we copy on the preceding page, which should command for them the attention of our readers.

They show, we think, conclusively, that the presence of Mr. Soule at Madrid was an insuperable obstacle to the success of any negotiations between the two countries. His appointment, immediately after his insulting speeches against Spain, in the Senate and in New York, was an indignity to Spain; and he himself manifestly did not desire an amicable adjustment of difficulties, but was intent on war, or any thing else that would enable us to acquire Cuba, either forcibly or by purchase. Under such circumstances, with both parties indisposed to negotiate, a satisfactory settlement was impracticable.

But, as appears from the documents we publish, no sooner had Mr. Soule left Madrid, than the Spanish government determined calmly to re-examine all the subjects in dispute between the two countries, and to render full justice where it was in the wrong. This was announced by the Minister in the Cortes on the 10th Feb'y. And accordingly, on the 21st Feb'y, only eleven days thereafter, and twenty days after the departure of Mr. Soule, the Spanish Minister announced to Mr Perry the readiness of the government to render full indemnity for the Black Warrior outrage, which had been thoroughly re-examined, and the right found to be on the side of the United States.

But the Washington Union, the official organ of our government, is, like Mr. Soule, indisposed to peace, and demands even more than a satisfactory adjustment of all our claims on Spain. It follows up the statement of the adjustment of the Black Warrior case, which we copy, with the declaration,—

"That the arrangement and settlement of all the causes of complaint already pending at Madrid would still leave the relations between the two countries in so precarious a condition that new questions of irritation and disagreement may be reasonably anticipated. To secure to our government indemnity for the future, something more must be done than the satisfactory adjustment of past difficulties."

And it adds,—

"That Madrid is not the place for securing that promptness of reparation which is essential as a guarantee for the continuance of peaceful relations. Whilst, therefore, we indulge the hope that the cases still pending at Madrid may be all speedily and satisfactorily arranged, we hope with even more earnestness, but with much less prospect of having our hopes realized, that the late occurrences and the manner of treating them by our government will produce such a change in the policy of the Spanish government in regard to the Cuban possessions as will remove effectually and forever all further cause of disagreement between the two governments."

Peace is of too much value to the United States to be jeoparded lightly, or without the most imperious necessity. Feeling this, the country will not sympathize with the Union in its demands for more than reparation for wrongs done, or in its breathing out threatenings in the very same breath with its acknowledgment of justice rendered. The country will be satisfied with justice.

As to the position that Madrid is not the place for securing reparation for outrages at Cuba, no one can suppose that Spain will agree to transfer its sovereignty from Madrid to Havana. As well might the United States be required to lodge in San Francisco a power to settle National disputes which may arise between California, or citizens of that State, and China, or Mexico, or any other country. Such a demand would not for a moment be listened to. And that which we would not, and ought not to, concede to any other nation, we ought not to require of any.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.—A statement is going the rounds of the papers, credited to the Savannah Georgian, then to the New Orleans Bulletin, and again forming the leading editorial of a North Carolina paper, that "Georgia was the first Southern State that essayed the experiment of diverting capital from agricultural pursuits to the establishment of manufactures." If it had said the *last*, instead of the *first*, it would have been more nearly correct. Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, all had embarked in the cotton manufacture before Georgia. Georgia has more recently followed; but she has extended the system very rapidly, having now, it is said, between 50 and 60 factories. In this State there are about 45. If they had proved profitable, generally, there would have been, by this time, 100. But they are not profitable, except where they can command a home market. Whenever they are compelled to resort to the Northern markets, the profits are eaten up by commissions and charges. The benefits accrue to the North.

POSTAGE REGULATIONS.—The First Assistant Post Master General, in answer to a letter of inquiry from the Post Master at New York, instructs him: That a list of all unpaid letters deposited in the Post Office, shall be conspicuously posted by the P. M. on the same or the day following, with the statement that they are held for postage. If not attended to, such letters to be returned monthly to the dead letter office. Letters *part paid* to be dispatched, unless the failure to pay in full is known to be intentional. Letters to be forwarded if the P. M. is requested to do so in writing—the recipient to be charged with the additional postage. Ship letters to be dispatched as heretofore.

THE LATE FIRES.—Our neighbors in South Carolina seem to have suffered by the late fires, even more than ourselves. A letter to a gentleman in this place says, as we understand, that in Marion District, 40 families are houseless!

THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.—We are a good deal surprised at the course of the Recorder towards us. It has not given a fair view of our positions, or of our replies to its own statements—such a view as we undoubtingly expected from its usual course of fairness and candor.

For instance, the Recorder charged that it had "not heard that the people of Fayetteville made any very great efforts to avail themselves of the benefits" of charters for roads to the Yadkin, which the Legislature granted over 20 years ago, with a liberal offer of State aid. To this we replied, that "Fayetteville subscribed then, (though it had not recovered from the effects of a fire which a few years previous had destroyed it) more than any other single town in North Carolina had subscribed to the N. C. Road." The Recorder neither retracts its first unjust imputation upon Fayetteville, nor makes the slightest allusion to our disproof of it, though it copies a portion of our article in immediate connexion therewith.

Again, the Recorder represents us as saying, that the Deep River improvement has "a tendency to *destroy* Fayetteville." We said no such thing; and we believe no such thing. What we did say was plain enough, and would have spoken for itself, if the Recorder had not chosen to put its own language instead of ours. The Recorder had cited the Legislative appropriation for the Deep River improvement as a benefit conferred on Fayetteville. To this we replied:

"Can it be that the Recorder is so ill-informed of the true state of the case as to suppose this can ever be, or was ever intended to be, a benefit to Fayetteville? On the contrary, it is well known, that among some at least of its original projectors, it has been urged and prosecuted as a means of *destroying* Fayetteville. Certain it is, it is no Fayetteville scheme, and is not sustained by Fayetteville capital."

We respectfully suggest, that this language does not justify any statement that *we* think that improvement has a tendency to destroy Fayetteville; or the other statement of the Recorder that we manifest a hostile feeling to "the improvement of the Cape Fear." The Observer has manifested, neither now nor heretofore, no hostile feeling to that enterprise. If it had, abundant opportunities have presented themselves for its exhibition. But, while we do not believe that work calculated to benefit Fayetteville,—indeed whilst we suppose it may somewhat damage (not *destroy*) Fayetteville,—we have not opposed it, nor have our people or our representatives, who with universal approbation, have voted aid to it. We are all, in this part of the State, internal improvement people, and have by no means confined our views or aid to Fayetteville schemes. We have sustained all measures, called for by any part of the State, not only those which could have no effect on Fayetteville, but those also which we knew would do her injury.

This imputation of hostility to the Deep River improvement being unfounded, the other very unworthy one, twice made by the Recorder, that the old Cape Fear Navigation company had wasted its funds in Fayetteville to prevent the improvement of the river above this place, falls with it.

But the Recorder cannot see how Fayetteville can expect to derive a greater benefit from a rail road than from the river improvement. It is the misfortune of Fayetteville to have had the same kind regard for her interests manifested in the Legislature. There, as with the Recorder, we found those who did not wish us to waste means in building a rail road which would not benefit us. It may seem strange to them, but ninety-nine hundredths of the people of Fayetteville think that a rail road to the coal fields *would* benefit Fayetteville. Those who are vitally interested may be supposed to know what will be for their good, at least as well as those who are far off.

The Recorder blows hot and cold. First, Fayetteville was so rich, and possessed such "superior commercial advantages," that it did "not so much need the aid of new improvements." Now, however, its tone is changed, and it doubts whether "it would be wise to expend large sums in reaching places having no greater commercial facilities than Fayetteville has."

It seems that in 1836-7 the Legislature *did* offer to subscribe two-fifths to a road from Beaufort to Fayetteville. The company, however, to which the subscription was to be made, was chartered to build a road from Beaufort through the central part of the State to Tennessee, *or*, (at its discretion,) from Beaufort to the proposed Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee road, at or near Fayetteville. This central road was no Fayetteville project. So little connection had Fayetteville with it, that we had entirely forgotten it. Many circumstances, mainly growing out of the course of Wilmington, have recently made a road to Beaufort a prominent object with this place, and the time may, and we devoutly hope will speedily, come, when such a work may be accomplished. This is not the time, however, for discussing that matter.

Former Legislatures, as we have said, offered to appropriate moneys for works leading to Fayetteville; but the only appropriations actually received have been some $50,000, (we believe it was,) for the Cape Fear Navigation Company; and $120,000 for the Western Plank Road. Now this latter sum was to be expended in five counties. Fayetteville subscribed more than enough to carry the road beyond the bounds of Cumberland. The Recorder boasts of a subscription of $70,000 by Hillsborough and its vicinity to the N. C. rail road. Fayetteville subscribed very nearly that amount to the Western Plank road alone, and twice or thrice that amount to all the Plank Roads. In 1836 she subscribed twice $70,000 to the Western Rail Road; yet the Recorder has not heard that she made any great effort on that occasion. Hillsborough subscribes $70,000 to a work on which $600,000 is to be expended in that county. That is worthy to be boasted of. Fayetteville contributes more than enough to build the Plank Roads in her own county, and gets no credit for it.

A SLIM CHANCE.—The Hon. Thos. L. Clingman has announced himself as a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives.

The Asheville News, in making the announcement, says:

"We are sincerely rejoiced at this—not because the office can confer any honor upon Mr. Clingman, for his reputation is not bounded by District or State lines, but extends to the whole continent; we are gratified that the South is to have the benefit of his talents, his influence and his firmness in the next Congress, in beating back the tide of fanaticism and corruption which Know Nothingism and Abolition combined will pour into that body. *Such men as Mr. Clingman—men of nerve, before whom the hordes of fanaticism quake and tremble—will constitute the only hope of the South in that God-forsaken assemblage.*"

Taking the effect of Mr. Clingman's presence in Congress heretofore as a sample of his influence in future, and he being the "only hope," the South may well exclaim, "Good Lord deliver us!"

THE TAX LAW.—The merchants of Wilmington held a meeting the other day at which, says the Journal,

"A general feeling of opposition to the Law was manifested, and by some it was denounced as not only arbitrary and oppressive, but even as unconstitutional. It was resolved to take legal advice upon the matter. A report is to be made to a subsequent meeting. The law bears heavily upon the mercantile community."

If the people of Wilmington, who have received the lion's share of the works rendering taxation necessary, can complain justly of the enormities of the tax law, we think that we in Fayetteville may be allowed to grumble a little. Perhaps the Central Railroad press will profit by the suggestion.

DISTINGUISHING HIMSELF.—Col. Wheeler, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary &c., to Central America exhibits a laudable ambition to be even with Soule, Borland, Sanders and the rest of the fillibustering foreign appointees. A letter from Nicaragua, published in the N. Y. Herald, says:

When will the administration cease to send abroad ministers who have not the capacity for their missions, and who are not capable of maintaining the dignity of their country?

"They have sent a gentleman to Nicaragua who, from the very first moment he arrived here, has shown himself to be a fillibusterer and something more. His first official act was to marry two couple, a Swiss to a native, and an American negro to a native. This was done before it was hardly known by either party that he was in the country, and by what authority he acted no one knows but himself. His next was to attach to his legation some four or five gentlemen from New Orleans, who had nothing to lose and all to gain, and who, to further their purposes, found a very useful man (so it is said) in Col. J. H. Wheeler, the minister. They went with him to Granada, and were introduced to Gen. Chomorro as members of the legation. There three of them went over to the Castillon party, and received commissions as colonels and captains, with an order to intercept a bungo that was to leave San Juan del Norte on a certain day with munitions of war for Chomorro, for which purpose they received $500 to enlist men and buy arms.

"The people of the country are very indignant. They cannot see what ever induced the President to send such a minister to represent the United States."

EMIGRATION FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Pacific State, which filled up so rapidly, is likely to suffer a depopulation almost as rapid. The lawlessness of the Americans who have emigrated to California is said to be the terror of the foreign population; and will, it is supposed, result in the emigration of the latter.

The Philadelphia American says that the old Spanish and Mexican inhabitants of the State have been subjected to such harsh treatment—all the crimes committed being laid to their charge, and the punishment visited accordingly by Judge Lynch—that they have almost unanimously determined to emigrate to Sonora.

The Chinese, also, of whom there are said to be 40,000 in California, are in trouble. The pig-tailed gentry have never been allowed to work the mines where the American squatters were strong enough to expel them. And now it has been decided by the Supreme Court, that they are not white people, and cannot, therefore, acquire citizenship. They, too, are making arrangements to decamp.

THE WHIGS, ABOLITIONISTS.—Senator Douglas, in a speech at Richmond, Va., a few days ago, took occasion to repel the charge that the Northern Whigs were the only abolitionists. He said, that in the late election in his State, the defection from the Democracy, on account of the Nebraska Bill, was so great, that *but for the Whigs*, the abolitionists would have triumphed.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—Mr. Vanderbilt, of New York, has established a line of Steamers to Havre. The first trip will be made by the North Star, on the 21st of next month, and will be succeeded by the Ariel on May 21st. Mr. Vanderbilt also is now building a steamer, 320 feet in length, for the same line.

COTTON BURNED.—The Steamer Bulletin was destroyed at New Orleans on Saturday last with 3,500 bales of cotton.

It is stated, that among 23 of the passengers and crew lost or missing, is Mr. McCaushe of North Carolina.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The Illinois House of Representatives, at its late session, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a fine of $500 be hereafter imposed on any lady who shall lecture in public, in any part of the State, without first putting on gentleman's apparel."

People say that many of them are quite willing to adopt "gentleman's apparel" without the imposition of a fine to enforce it.

Health of Secretary Dobbin.—It gives us great pleasure to state that the health of Secretary Dobbin is so much improved that he expects to resume his official duties to-day. He has had a severe and prolonged attack of illness, and the country will be glad to learn that his present condition is such as to warrant the belief of an early and complete restoration to his wonted state of health.

Wash. Union, March 31.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Asia arrived at Halifax with Liverpool dates of the 17th instant.

No event of striking importance had occurred in Europe since the sailing of the last steamer.

Public attention was directed to the Vienna Conference, which was formally inaugurated on the 15th. Hopes and fears were almost equally balanced as to the probability of peace. The Austrian and Prussian circulars indicate peace, but a manifesto from the new Emperor of Russia, addressed to the army, is interpreted as a warlike demonstration.

From the seat of war the most important statement is that the Allies have re-opened their fire with effect upon Sebastopol.

Prussia refuses to accede to a treaty with the Allies, and will not therefore be admitted to participate in the Conference.

Manifesto of the Russian Emperor.—The following is the manifesto of Emperor Alexander to the Russian army. It is dated at St. Petersburgh on the 3d of March:

"Valiant warriors, faithful defenders of the church, the throne, and the country: It has pleased Almighty God to visit us with a most painful and grievous loss. We have all lost a common father and benefactor. In the midst of his unwearied care for Russia's prosperity, and the glory of the Russian arms, the Emperor Nicholas Paulovitch, my most blessed father, has departed to eternal life. His last words were,—

"'I thank the glorious and loyal guard of Russia, and also I thank the brave army and fleet and pray God to maintain the courage and spirit by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit is upheld, Russia's tranquillity is secured, both within and without, and woe to her enemies! I loved my troops as my own children. I strove as much as I could to improve their condition; and if I was not entirely successful in that respect it was for no want of will, but because I was unable to devise any thing better or do more."

"May these ever-memorable words be preserved in your hearts, as proof of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent! And let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and for Russia. ALEXANDER."

A postscript presents to the Guards the uniform worn by the deceased Emperor, and directs them to retain on their accoutrements the initial of Nicholas. The manifesto concludes thus: "May the sacred memory of Nicholas survive in our ranks as a terror to the foe and for the glory of Russia."

Some of the English accounts (which are discredited) represent that Nicholas, on his deathbed, advised Alexander to make peace.

The statements of public rejoicings in the English theatres on hearing of the death of Nicholas, are contradicted.

Markets.—Cotton had declined about ⅛d. Sales of the week 57,000 bales. Spinners and speculators had bought freely. Middling uplands 4⅛d. Breadstuffs firm, and slightly advanced.

Fire.—On Thursday evening the dwelling house of Mr. J. D. Williams was discovered to be on fire, but was extinguished after burning two or three feet square of the roof.—*N. Carolinian.*

Hon. John Kerr.—We learn that our Representative in the last Congress, the Hon. John Kerr, made a public speech at Asheboro', the early part of this week, and announced himself a candidate for re-election to Congress. We heard remark made by one present, that Mr. K's speech was very long, able and eloquent; and that the Know Nothings received a full share of his sarcastic invective. According to reports "Sam" "caught it strong,"—the grounds of Mr. K's opposition to the new party we have not learned.

Greensborough Patriot.

Washington on Dits.—The imprisonment of Vice Consul Thompson at Havana will cause serious difficulties. It is understood that the affair was considered in the Cabinet yesterday and to day, and that orders have been given to despatch to Cuba a strong naval force to demand explanations.—*Correspondent of N. Y. Courier.*

The El-Dorado affair is stirring up the Cabinet. The President is determined to have full satisfaction, and he will not resort to Spain for it. He is up to the exergencies of the case, but Marcy is still wavering, and Cushing is in open rebellion against any warlike movements. The Cabinet is in a crisis. Much is said of a possible modification of its personel, and not a few entertain the firm belief that Gen Pierce will act this time a part worthy the high position he occupies. He seems to realize that if he leaves the last outrage perpetrated by Spain on our flag unatoned, he puts himself beyond the pale of redemption. He is said to be very resolute, and his frequent conference with Soule inspire the friends of Cuba seizing with great hopes that at last something will be accomplished. Cabinet sessions are frequent and long, and upon the whole things wear a belligerent aspect.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

It is not Mr. Soule's fault, certainly, that we did not force a war upon Spain out of this affair. He withheld the despatch of Jan. 22d from the Spanish Minister of State for about five months, and finally delivered it, after all efforts for bringing the question to war point had been defeated,—after Mr. Marcy had again and again requested the delivery of the note, after the Ostend manifesto, with its alternatives of cession or seizure of Cuba had been repudiated by our Goverment,—and after Mr. Perry had advised Mr. Marcy of the fact that it was only necessary to show to the Spanish Government that note, in order to afford them an opportunity to settle the difficulties then pending in a most amicable manner.—*Cor. N. Y. Jour.*

CINCINNATI, March 29.

Slave Excitement in Cincinnati.—A colored girl named Rozetta, brought here from Kentucky by an agent of her master, and who was declared free by the State Court at Columbus, has since been arrested under the fugitive slave law; but Judge Parker decided that whenever a slave by consent of the owner sets foot on Ohio soil, he is free; and therefore he declared the girl free. The United States Marshal attemped to arrest her, which caused much excitement, and a mob being apprehended she was finally conveyed to the Woodruff House, where she now remains.

MARRIED,

At Rockfish Villiage, on the 1st inst., by A. Alden, Esq., Mr. LEVI ENNIS of Johnston County, to Miss CLARKY BIGGS of Cumberland.

In Moore county, on the 1st inst., by Rev. D. S. Williams, Mr. HENRY GUPTON, of Franklin county, to Miss MARY, daughter of Jacob Matthews, Esq., of the former county.

DIED,

At his plantation on Clark's creek, in Montgomery county, on the 22d ult., at the age of 77 years, JOHN DEBERRY. He was a native of the county, and an honest, industrious and useful citizen.

In Salisbury, on Thursday last, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARY DAVIS, wife of D. A. Davis, Esq., aged about 35 years. The deceased was a lady of many excellent qualities, and has left, in the home circle, a stricken husband and children, and numerous friends to mourn her death. Her children, five in number, are yet too young to realize the magnitude of their loss. May Heaven temper the winds to the shorn lambs.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

In Salisbury, on the 24th inst., ANNIE ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Mrs. Sarah E. and Rev. A. Baker, aged 10 months.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 2.

BACON—	9	a 9½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba,	27	a 28
CANDLES—E. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans,	33	a 35
Adamantine	28	a 30	NAILS—	5½	a 5¾
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	85	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12	a 13	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	13½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 85	a 2 00
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Fair to good,	7⅞	a 8	SEED—	0 00	a 1 25
Ordinary to mid.,	7	a 7½	Flaxseed,		
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, perlb.	12½	a 15
Gunny,	15	a 17½	SHOT—		
Dundee,	14	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Burlaps,	00	a 00	Buck,	2 25	a
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00	a
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "		a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey,		a 55
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	Northern "		a 50
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	N. E. Rum,	60	a 65
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
Family,	8 25	a 8 37½	Fr. Brandy,	$4	a 6 00
Superfine,	8 00	a 8 12½	American Gin,	75	a 80
Fine,	7 75	a 7 87½	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	7 25	a 7 50	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	1 00	a 1 10	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	$0	a 0 00	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	65	a 70	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	80	a 90	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	1 00	a	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry,	10	a 11	TOBACCO—		
Green,	4	a 5	Leaf,		none.
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,		a 5½	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6	a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	10	a 10½	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8	a	WOOL—		13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts to-day large; very little change in price.

Cotton—Up to Friday evening last, the market was animated. News from Europe had a cooling effect on buyers; so we reduce quotations ¼ to ½.

Flour—Market quite firm. Receipts to-day very large.

Corn—More on the market to-day than any other day this season. Very little change in prices.

Yellow Dip Turpentine $2: Scrape $1. Spirits 36.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 35, hard 1 35. Spirits 39. Common Rosin 1 10. Tar 1 90. 12 or 15 rafts Timber sold at 4 50 to $8—90 days.

At New York, Southern Flour firm at 9 25 to 9 87. Corn 99 to 102. Cotton dull; middling uplands 9. Spirits Turpentine 41 to 43. Common Rosin 1 50.

Total receipts of cotton 1,889,618 bales, against 2,124,227 bales last year. Decrease 234,609.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line, March 30, Str. Gov. Graham, with goods for J B Banner, Union Co, Richwine, Harrison & Co, Dillon & Johnson, H M Lash & Co, J M & D Worth, C N McAdoo, J Miller, M L Holmes, Earnhardt, Hix & Nooe, A Weatherly, Watts, Tomlinson & Co, D Blum, W & A H Welsh, J M Johnson & Rich, J Hoover, S Rose, G W Harriss, Jerral & Albertson, Baldwin & Robinson, Prather & Smith, Elkin Co, J M & W Raper, John Hussey, Austin & Link, J G & T B Lash, J & E Kerner, J A Pemberton, R G Lindsay, W F & E F Moore, Winbourn & Witty, J N Smith, J O & N Perry, Hester & Stockton, A A McKethan, M Spergen, S Perry, C W Andrews, Worth & Utley, G W Johnson & Co, B C Douthit & Son, A E Stanly, W S Gilmer, R W Glenn, Transou & Bro, Tomlinson & English, R H Massey.

Express Line, March 28 and 30, Strs. Fairy and Southerner and boat J R Blossom, with goods for E A Vogler, King, Hege & Co, Boner & Crist, J C Poe, Hunt, Adderton & Co, F Fries, J G & T B Lash, J H Haughton, E Cornell, Wm Booth, Cook & Johnson, G Folly, W Warren, R Warren, J R Pope, J L & J A Nixon, W H Carver, D Murchison & Son, C E Leete, F Miller.

[Orrell's Line.] March 31, Str Sun, with goods for A Weatherly, G W Williams & Co, Sullivan & Bell, Hannah & Gillaspie, W J McConnell, A Robbins & Co, McArn & Lilly, C B Mallett, Shemwell & McDonald, J Crow, A Johnson, Jr, J G Cook, Pearce & Ferguson, J W Dick, E W Willkings, F L Gorrell, A A Jones, C Lutterloh, Worth & Utley.

Lutterloh's Line, March 31.—Str. Fanny, with Passengers, and goods for M W McNair & Son, Howard & Tompkins, S M Thomas, W H Carver, H McDaniel, T Covington, Beaver Creek Co, N Gibson, R Gray, H & E J Lilly, E A Vogler, B B Bulla, J R Bulla, Cedar Falls Co, J H & J Martine, W F Watts & Co, Drake & Parker, R Little, I Ewing, C Lutterloh, Marsh & Sumner.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 28—Br brig Fanny fm Trinidad. brig A Adams fm Boston, schrs Chadbourn fm Boston, Matchless fm N Y, J Sparks from Aspinwall, in distress. 29—Schr Vapor from N Y. 30—Schrs Victory fm Charleston, A Townsend, fm Fall River, Mass.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Company will meet in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 12th of April next, at 12 o'clock.

JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk F. & W. P. R. Co.

March 30. 88-tf

A PUBLIC DINNER will be given

by the Citizens of the lower end of Richmond County, at Laurinburgh, on the 9th April next, to our members in the late General Assembly, for their services in procuring a charter for the Wilmington and Charlotte rail road. All persons friendly to the scheme are invited to attend. COMMITTEE.

March 31. 1t

TO ALL WHO WANT A GOOD DAGUERREOTYPE.

CALL at Crowl's, and he will take you one for ONE DOLLAR and upwards.

Rooms over Foulkes & McRae's Drug Store, Hay Street, directly opposite Fayetteville Hotel.

April 2. 88-1t

HOW TO SAVE A DOLLAR.

WHILE taking a walk up street the other night, our ears were saluted with the following conversation going on between a couple of our worthy citizens:

Frank.—Tom I have just found out how to save a Dollar.

Tom.—Well Frank, you know as we are intimate friends I expect you to let me into the secret.

Frank.—Why it is no secret Tom, for almost all my acquaintances have found it out.

Tom.—Now Frank, don't keep me in suspense, but out with it.

Frank.—Why Tom, it is simply this: If you want your Daguerreotype taken go to Wear's, and get a first class Picture for seventy-five cents; and you will not desire to go anywhere else, to get it "TAKEN OVER." He is here yet, and intends to remain; his Rooms are over J. M. Beasley's jewelry establishment, near the Market.

April 2. 1t

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.

FOR SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have in press a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st, 3d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Battle's 1st Law, all of which are out of print. E. J. HALE & SON.

March 1855.

Wanted Immediately,

A SMART ACTIVE SERVANT WOMAN—a good Cook, Washer, and Ironer. For such a one, well recommended, the HIGHEST PRICE will be paid, for the remainder of the year. Inquire at this Office.

March 19, 1855. 81

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving a large and beautiful stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

SILK GOODS,

Consisting of EVERY VARIETY of **Ladies' Dress Goods.**

A few very handsome Flounced Berage and Organdie Dresses, (entirely new style;) Plain and Embroidered Silk and Lace Mantles; a very superior stock of EMBROIDERIES; Collars, Sleeves, Chemizettes; Muslin and Cambric Flouncings; Black, White, and Colored Kid Gloves, (good quality;) Sewing Silk Mitts; Plain and Embroidered White Crape Shawls; Marseilles, Grass and Corded Skirts; Rail Road Corsets; French Working Cotton; Embroidering Braids and Silks; Ladies' black and colored Gaiters, (of the latest styles,) &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Black, Brown, Blue, and Olive French Cloths; Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Italian Cloths; Drap D'ete; White and Fancy Marseilles, and Silk Vestings. A large stock of MEN and BOYS' Clothing, WARRANTED WELL MADE. Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas, Parasols; Paper Hangings; Window Curtains; Screen Paper, &c., &c.

This above Stock embraces a very general assortment of everything in the dry goods line, and were selected with great care. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves. They will be offered at the LOWEST market prices. J. A. PEMBERTON.

April 2, 1855. 88-tf

Town papers copy.

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Merchants in the surrounding Counties, that he has now in Store the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of

HARDWARE

ever opened in Fayetteville, consisting of

TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS,

SHEARS, SCISSORS, Butcher, Cook, and Shoe KNIVES.

POCKET CUTLERY

from the most celebrated Manufacturers.

Hand, Panel, Back, Web, Compass, Meat and Fellow

SAWS.

Cast, German and Blister STEEL; FILES, from the celebrated "Cyclops' Works, Sheffield."

A large stock of Wm. & Samuel Butcher's Files, Chisels.

Plane Irons, Adzes, Drawing Knives, &c.

The Birmingham department contains a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED STOCK of

LOCKS

of all kinds, and in every variety of mounting;

ANVILS

of Wilkinson's and Wright's make; Bright Flower, Cotter-Key and Solid Box VICES; Hand and Sledge HAMMERS; Trace, Log, Fifth, Tongue, Breast, Halter, Tug, Lock, Back, Dog and Coil CHAINS; Weeding, Hilling and Grubbing HOES.

Guns, Pistols and Sporting Implements.

Colt's and Allen's Revolvers.

A large assortment of Nails and Castings.

Bench and Fancy Planes of all kinds.

Smiths' Bellows; Farrier's Hammers, and Horse Nails; Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards; Coffee Mills; Counter and Tea Scales; Stocks and Dies, Screw Plates; Steelyards; Patent Balances; Cross Cut and Mill Saws.

A large assortment of Long and D Handle Shovels and Spades, of Ames', Rowland's, Thomas', and Perkins' manufacture. Collins', Mann's, and Stewart's

AXES.

I have also in Store, a complete assortment of

COACH GOODS;

Springs, and Axles; Dash and Top Leather; Enamelled Canvass; Hubs; Spokes; Bent Felloes; Lace Damask Ornaments; Turner's Tools, &c., &c.

All of which are offered at such prices as will convince Merchants, that Goods can be bought at Wholesale as LOW in Fayetteville as in the Northern Cities.

An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM BOOTH,
East End of Dobbin House Building.

Fayetteville, March 30. 88-3t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY Acres of Land, adjoining the Cape Fear, two miles below Fayetteville. Of this tract, about Forty acres are enclosed and under cultivation, meadow and corn land; the remainder is swamp and sand-hill, well wooded, and located for dwellings.

THOS. J. ROBINSON.

April 2. 88-tf

Town papers copy.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cumberland County, N. C., on the 27th inst., as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and belongs to Robert Sturdivant of Chatham County, N. C. Said negro is of dark complexion, weighs about 165 pounds, is five feet eleven inches high, and about twenty-one years old; had on when brought to Jail, a black sack woollen coat, grey check cassimere pantaloons and a rough and ready hat. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay all legal charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

JOHN D. McARTHUR, Jailer.

March 31, 1855. 88-tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., April 1, 1855:

Ciara Autrey, Marshall J Anderson, Nancy Atkinson, Agents Richd Manufacturing Co.

K A Black, Dickson P Bliard, Margaret Buie, Mrs Rebecca Buie, W H Beasley 2, A G Black, Elizabeth Baxter, N C Beard, B Black, T A Bartlett, Jos Brown, Dan'l Bain, Mary F Blake.

Wm M Campbell 2, D C Currie, Thos Cunyngham, Jno L Campbell, G W Cameron, Alex'r Cowan, Augustus Copeland, Jos Cade

Wm DeKeyser, Harrison Driver, T S Dunham.

Jno J Ellis, Sir Jno Ellis, D Ellis, Jas Ellis, Ebenezer Emmons Jr.

Thos Flowers, Mrs O M Fuller, Celia Finlayson. Alex Geddie, Root Graham, Jacob Gooding Jr, Miss Mary Gales.

Sarah J Hutson, D J Hooper, David W Harriss, R T Hoskins, J B Hall, Jeptha Hall, Henry Harbaugh 2.

Isaac Jenkins, F H Ivey, Mary Jones 2, Andrew Jackson, R T Jewitt, Jas Johnson (Gunsmith.) A M Jackson.

Thos Kennedy, Jas Love, J Lilly & Co, Capt W W Lamon, Dan'l Leslie.

Celia Monroe, Christopher Monroe, Morris Murry, Capt Dan'l Munroe, Stephen Markert, Jno Maultsby.

Geo L McKay, Jno McLean, H McFearshion (Little Rockfish,) Ann McCallum, Alex McKinnon 2, Messrs N & J W McKay, Arch'd McPhail, Jodner MacKnele, Col J G McDugald, Mary C McKeithan, Jno McGeachy.

Mrs Jane Naylor, E S Parker, M Patterson & Co, Mary E Powe.

Margret Ray, Alex'r Riddle, N W Rodgers, Duncan Ray (Little Rockfish.)

Mrs Eliza Ann Smith 2, D W Sedberry, Jno D Shaw, Jane Syeris, J M Stevenson, Neill Shaw, H S Stewart.

Herry Willets, Jas M Williamson, Wm Webster, Miss Harriet Walker, Mrs J H Williams, Jas Wigens, Luther A Williams, Caroline Watson.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

SPRING OPENS!!

CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE,

Take Notice!

WHEN you visit Wilmington, call and see the newly imported

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS

just opened at the

CITY CLOTHING STORE.

It is true that Scott & Baldwin have the largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the State; and furthermore, the finest Goods are sold there and made to measure in the most approved style.

Send your orders for good and fashionable wearing apparel to SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
City Clothing Store,
Wilmington.

March 10, 1855. 85-2mi

NEW BOOKS.

RICHARD THE LION HEARTED, Edited by Dr. Hawks; The Heir of Redcliffe; Amabel; Ruth Hall; "Alone;" Visiting Cards; Ready Reckoners, &c. Further supplies of above just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

TO PASSENGERS.

STEAMER FAIRY will leave Fayetteville every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning at Sunrise, and Wilmington every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M., with freight and passengers.

RAMSAY & BRO., Agents.

March 19, 1855. 84-tf

BANK OF CLARENDON,

AT FAYETTEVILLE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners

of the Bank of Clarendon, at Fayetteville, held on 12th inst., it was

Resolved, That Subscription Books for the Stock of said Bank be opened on the 1st Monday in April, at the following places, viz:

Fayetteville, at the store of Messrs. S. W. Tillinghast & Co.
Asheborough,
Carthage,
Pittsborough,
Elizabethtown,
Wilmington,
Lumberton,
Clinton,
Laurinburgh,
Whiteville,
Rockingham,
Little's Mills,
Albemarle,
Troy.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Chairman.

J. W. Sandford, Sec'y.

March 19, 1855. 84-tf

SPRING, 1855.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HAY STREET, opposite H. & E. J. Lilly.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of articles in his line, viz:

White and Gilt-band CHINA Dinner and Tea sets.
" " " " " Ware, in separate pieces.
Fancy Gilt China Tea sets, 44 pieces at $12 to $20.
Painted China Tea sets, 32 and 44 pieces, at $4 to $7.
White GRANITE Dinner sets.
White Granite, Colored and *common* Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware of various patterns.
Rockingham and Yellow ware, Milk Pans, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Spittoons, &c.; Stone Jars.

Cut, Moulded and Plain GLASSWARE in great variety.

Superior Table CUTLERY; Silver plated CASTORS and SPOONS; Brittania Spoons, Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Candlesticks, Communion sets, &c.; Tin Coffee Urns, Dish and Plate Covers, Tea Kettles, (Brass and Copper ditto;) Oyster Stews, and a variety of useful TIN WARE. A beautiful assortment of WAITERS. LAMPS: for burning Fluid, Oil and Lard—standing and hanging—of various patterns; Lamp Glasses and Wicks for Oil and Camphene Lamps; Lamp Glasses for Cotton Factories on hand or made to order. Passage and Guarded Lanterns.

Also, a variety of Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, Dippers, Brushes, Table Mats, Wood Ware, and many other USEFUL ARTICLES, necessary or convenient for Housekeepers.

☞ Goods carefully packed.

☞ Orders will be put up as low as if the parties were present.

March 12, 1855. 83-tf

Town papers copy.

MARCH 19, 1855.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS;

Bonnets; Bonnet, Cap and Plain Ribbons;

Hats; Shoes;

and **Ready-Made Clothing,**

Which they will sell low at wholesale, for Cash or to prompt paying customers.

84-tf

Spring & Summer Goods.

WE are now opening our SPRING and SUMMER STOCK, comprising a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, BONNETS,

UMBRELLAS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

COTTON YARNS, &c.

All of which are offered at WHOLESALE exclusively for CASH, or on time to PAYING customers.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 17, 1855. 84-4t

P. S. We respectfully request all persons indebted to us to make payment, or at least IN PART, as it requires money to keep up our business. H. & E. J. L.

SPRING GOODS, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his supply of Goods, among which are

Printed Lawns, Brillionteens;
Grenadines, Bareges,
Crape Arpin, Silk Tissues,
Plain, figured and plain black Silks,
Colored Silks—plain, plaid, and striped,
Embroidered Crape Shawls,
Dunnell's, Allen's and Biggs' Prints,
Ginghams—French and others,
Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons,
Straw and Silk Bonnets,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Brown " "
Ready-Made Clothing,

With many other Goods. All of which are offered at the lowest market price.

March 16, 1855. 84-tf

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 14, 1855. 83tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855 84-

SPRING, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now opening and receiving a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment of Ready-Made Clothing,

Which they offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at low prices and upon accommodating terms to punctual customers.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

March 15, 1855. 83tf

WANTED

TO HIRE for the balance of the year, a good house servant, in a small family, for such a one a good price will be paid. Enquire at this Office.

March 19. 84tf

NOTICE.

I WOULD call the attention of the citizens and public generally, that I have taken the first premiums for the best specimen of Book Binding exhibited at the State Fair in Raleigh, and also in Fayetteville.

I am prepared to execute every variety of plain and ornamental Binding, of the best materials, in the best and most substantial manner, and which cannot be surpassed. I hope to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 8, 1855. 68tf

FISH.

52 BBLS. Trimmed Herring,
25 " Mackerel.

For sale by GEO. McNEILL.

March 17. 84-4w

GOOD FARMING AND TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to turn his attention wholly to his profession, offers for sale a tract of LAND, consisting of 380 acres, more or less, pleasantly situated in Cumberland Co. N. C., a very healthy portion of country, and in sight of Blockersville Male and Female Academy, where a splendid School is continually in progress, which is an advantage not offered by every home. The said tract has near a two horse farm in fine state for cultivation, and a goodly number of Turpentine boxes with enough round pines to make up at least, two good crops. The growth of about 100 acres consists chiefly of Oak, with some Hickory, Dogwood, &c., the remainder principally of Pine, which is good for any amount of lumber for many years. There is a comfortable dwelling house on the plantation with other out houses, together with one of the best Mill sites in this part of the country; as the dam is nearly completed, and the frame work all fitted and just at hand, very moderate expense will put the mill in full operation. A multiplication of words is unnecessary; as the land can show for itself. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber intends to sell without delay.

For further information, address the subscriber at Blockersville, Cumberland Co., N. C.

J. A. EDWARDS.

March 13, 1855. 84tf

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of doing a general Boating Business on the Cape Fear River. They would therefore give notice to the public, that they are now prepared to accommodate them at all times with a Steam Boat at both ends of the Line.

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.

Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

Express Steam Boat Line.

STR. SOUTHERNER,
FAIRY,
for Passengers and Freight:

Str. EVERGREEN, and
ELIZA,
for Freight only.

Lighters—J. R. BLOSSOM,
ELIZA MCDUGALD,
F. FRIES,
RED FOX,
GOV. MOREHEAD,
EXPRESS,
NORTH STATE,
A. B. CHESNUTT.

RAMSEY & BRO., Ag'ts at Fayetteville. } { W. H. McRARY & CO., Ag'ts at Wilmington.

☞ All goods sent to the care of the "EXPRESS STEAM BOAT LINE" will be taken on Freight, and forwarded with the greatest despatch.

As our facilities for accommodation are greater than ever before known on our River, it will be our greatest pleasure and effort to give still the more satisfaction.

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.

Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

B. F. PEARCE.] (13tf) [J. B. FERGUSON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at December Term of Cumberland County Court obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of John Lumsden, dec'd, gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. G. W. McDONALD, Adm'r.

December 11, 1854. 56-tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

Removal.

FRANCIS SHENTON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

and Fixings ever offered in the market, comprising Hydraulic Rams; Brass Bibb Guage and Stop Cocks, to suit every kind of water works or Steam Engines; Sheet Lead and Piping of various sizes; Lifting and Force Pumps; Garden Engines; Shower Baths, &c., of his own manufacture. A variety of articles for household use, such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A. BARKER'S PATENT double action Lifting and Force PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from 30 to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is undoubtedly the most simple, durable, and efficient Pump known to the world.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.

THE Subscriber has commenced the SMITHING BUSINESS on Hillsborough street, within fifty yards of the Dobbin House, where all kinds of Smith Work will be done.

Particular attention will be given to Horse Shoeing. He will also attend to putting up Lightning Conductors.

J. C. Lally has taken the adjoining Shop, where he is prepared to put up Waggons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

A. E. GIERSH.

Jan'y 6, 1855. 64-3m

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 83-tf

NORTH CAROLINA PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PENSION and Bounty Land Claims prosecuted for military services in all the Wars since 1790.

☞ No charge made unless money or land is recovered.

Pension money collected from the U. S. Agency at this place. ☞ Blanks furnished gratis.

☞ CASH paid for Land Warrants.

JNO. M. ROSE.

March 3, 1855. 80-6m

P. S.—The new Bounty Land Law has passed; all persons for whom I procured Land Warrants under the old law, and all other Soldiers, their wives and heirs, are requested to call on me immediately. J. M. R.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

JNO. A. PEMBERTON

HAVING purchased the entire stock of Goods of the firm of E. L. & J. A. Pemberton, will continue the business at the old stand. He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore received and hopes by INDUSTRY and STRICT ATTENTION to business to merit its continuance.

March 1, 1855. 79-tf

$25 Reward

WILL be given for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in the Jail of Cumberland county, of DAVID BOOKER, who ranaway from me about the middle of last June.

DESCRIPTION.—Booker is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has fine white teeth, speaks pleasingly when in conversation, is about forty years old, and in walking bends forward considerably. He is a Blacksmith by trade.

I have his indentures for two years from 1st of May 1854, for costs and charges in State case vs. him, in the Superior Court of Cumberland county; and all persons are cautioned not to employ him without my consent. T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Dec. 19, 1854. 60tf

DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK of Goods is still very good, and persons wishing to buy will please give us a call. We have on hand almost everything that can be called for, suitable for the Winter Trade, viz:

Plaid and Plain Delaines, Merinos, French and English Alpaccas, Canton Cloths and Bombazines at all prices, Plaid and Plain Silks, some very rich, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Linseys for Servants', Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; a large stock Calicos, White Goods, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Cambrics and Muslins, Irish Linen, also, S. C. Hdkf's, Fine French Collars, Chemizetts and Undersleeves, Gloves and Hosiery, Blankets, Carpeting, Shoes, Bonnets, Hats and Caps, &c., &c.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

Feb'y 15. 75-3m

READ.—*Something for every Man.*

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A LARGE and fashionable Stock constantly on hand. To all who wish decidedly handsome and well made Garments, from the best Material and at the lowest price, my Establishment will prove a great curtailer of yearly expenses,—this being the only House of the kind in this place, where a general assortment is kept, and where almost everybody can get suited. I have also on hand an extensive variety of Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket H'dkf's, Kid Gloves, and other furnishing Goods. Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Walking Canes, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Looking Glasses, Imported Havana Cigars, and Fancy Goods. India Rubber Over-Coats, Leggings and Sandals, Oil Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets; together with a large assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my friends and customers, and solicit a continuance of the same, and all who recommend their friends to trade at this Establishment can depend upon their being dealt with fairly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent.

Call and satisfy your wants.

GEORGE BRANDT,

South side Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

between the Market House, and Fayetteville Hotel.

Feb'y 14, 1855. 75-3m

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,

Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfied, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Fall and Winter Trade.

J. C. THOMSON is now laying in his usual assortment of the most FASHIONABLE GOODS in his line, which are offered ☞ CHEAP FOR CASH. ☜ Please call and see for yourself, at the old stand—Market Square. J. C. THOMSON.

Sept. 25, 1854. 34-tf

DR. STRONG'S COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action: and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in **Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.**

In FAYETTEVILLE, by S. J. HINSDALE and J. N. SMITH.

S. S. AREY,

—DEALER IN—

Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Sugar and Coffee.

The public are invited to give a call at the Old Stand occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 28, 1854. 46tf

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

SHEMWELL & McDONALD,

(Successors to P. Shemwell,)

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Also a general assortment of Straw & Silk BONNETS.

In addition to our stock now on hand, which is very good, we will in a few days receive a new supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which we will sell low for cash or on reasonable time to punctual customers.

W. B. SHEMWELL.
A. N. McDONALD.
East side Green Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 34-y

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854 4tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage. J. S. BANKS, Ag't, Fayetteville.

JNO. BANKS, Ag't at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

PLANTS, TREES, &c.

A CONSIDERABLE lot of choice things just received and for sale; among which Asparagus, Rhubarb, and Raspberries should be planted as soon as possible. C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

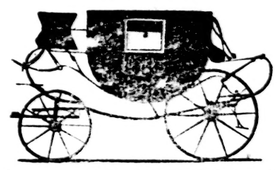
Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1855. 24tf

To the PHYSICIANS of NORTH CAROLINA, and to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

PHYSICIANS who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for Medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Scheidam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fusil oil which remains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper heretofore used, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, concretions in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter frailty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, New York.

The word "Schnapp" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the only authorised Agent in Fayetteville. W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 64tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to. **R. M. ORRELL,**

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WE will sell our newly improved LOT, on the corner of Cool Spring Street and Cool Spring Alley. The buildings have all been constructed in the last 12 months, every thing in neat order, and ready for the reception of a family.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 1, 1855. 63tf

A large quantity of Manufactured TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by STEDMAN & HORNE.

July 20, 1854. 16tf

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.

July 20, 1854. 15-

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

A Boat and Several Building Lots.

THREE and one-tenth acres of Land in Cambellton, and the Pleasure Boat which was exhibited at the County Fair, for sale. Apply to

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

WETHERSFIELD GARDEN SEEDS.

Warranted the Growth of 1854.

THE subscriber has just received a complete assortment of the above celebrated Seeds, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist,
North West Corner Market Square.

Jan'y 8. 1855. 64-3m

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

420 acres Turpentine Land for sale. A BARGAIN can be had by early application to NEILL MONROE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1854. 46tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by McLAURIN & STRANGE.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

N. O. MOLASSES.

IN 40 gallon casks, a prime article.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Nov. 8, 1854. 47-tf

MONEY.

WE dislike to allude to unpleasant subjects during these hard times, but if our customers whose notes and accounts have been lying over for one and two years, would call and pay us, we would be thankful. If not convenient to call in person, remittances will do. We would almost consent to pay postage for the sake of the Cash.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay St.

Nov'r 27, 1854. 52tf

WANTED!

A FIRST rate Cooper and Turpentine Distiller. Apply to ROBERTSON & EVANS,

Lumber Bridge, Robeson,

March 17. 84*tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y.
of Board of Trustees

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 9-tf

HARRINGTON'S Male and Female School.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*

WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant, Male Department.

Miss ANN M. MCEACHIN, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes May the 31st.

Fair inducements are offered to young ladies and gentlemen, in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber will accommodate a limited number of young ladies in his family.

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12, to $15 per session. Extra.—Music on the Piano Forte, and use of instrument, $20. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

Carbonton, Dec. 8. 56-tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 44*tf

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the sale of the Montgomery Cotton Factory, and of the lands and other property, by virtue of a deed of trust made by James W. McRae, which was advertised to take place at the factory on the 8th inst., is postponed to Thursday, the 19th of April next, at the same place. Terms then made known. E. DEBERRY, Trustee.

Montgomery, March 1. 82*3t

LAND AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, the 18th day of April next, at the Town Hall, a good building lot containing about one acre, and has on it a tolerable House. This lot is situated in one of the most pleasant locations in Town, and joins Mrs. Fitzharris on the East. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

JAMES KYLE, Jr.,
Agent for Wm. H. Tams.

March 26, 1855. 86*4t

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cumberland County, North Carolina, on the 23d instant, as runaways, two negro men who say their names are ANTHONY and ABRAHAM, and belong to Snow B. Caroway of Lenoir County, North Carolina, and were hired for the year to John Phelps of Brunswick County, North Carolina, and runaway from said Phelps. Anthony is about 21 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs. and of dark complection; had on when brought to Jail a wool hat, grey woollen sack coat and pantaloons. Abraham is about 32 years old, weighs about 140, 5 feet 6 inches high, and of dark complection; had on when brought to Jail a wool hat, grey woollen sack coat and pantaloons. The owner of said slaves is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay all legal charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

JOHN D. McARTHUR, Jailer.

March 26, 1855. 86*tf

COOPERS' TOOLS.

WE have a large assortment of Coopers' Tools, of the very best quality, which we had manufactured expressly for our trade and know them to be good.

COOK & JOHNSON.

March 19. 84-*6w

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES.

Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerful recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 2, 1855. 72*tf

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all Persons from trading for two Notes given by me, and made payable to George H. Parker, for one Hundred Dollars each, one due September 1855, the other due September 1856. As I have not had value received for them, and do not intend paying them. ISAAC MELVIN.

Chalk Level, March 12. 84*3t

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber will carry on the **Wagon-Making and Blacksmithing** business in their various branches, in the town of Lumberton. He has engaged the services of JOSEPH C. LALLY, who for several years managed the Wagon Manufactory of Mr. Fuller, of Fayetteville; he has had much experience, and is very capable of managing the business